The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,760 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
M HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	17th Aug.
L BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	24th „
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	31st „
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th „
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	24th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta ; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	20th Aug.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Aug.
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 29, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT
S. S. VICTORIA .. 3,550 480 Capt. Wm. Russell, 15th Aug.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 2nd, 1886. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GREIVE, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 18th August. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two Berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

For further particulars, apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July, 1886. Agents.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS,

with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent,, being cost of freight. etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—

per cent per annum subject to	notice of withdrawal,
6	18 months
5½	12 „
5	9 „
3½	6 „

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9 Elphinstone Circle.

POONA SEASON.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, TEA GOWNS,
CHILDERNS COSTUMES,
LAYETTES,
TROUSSEAUX. BABY LINIEN.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
EAST-STREET, POONA. APOLLO-STREET. BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

OLD CHELTONIANS.

A CRICKET MATCH has been arranged at Poona for the 3rd and 4th of September between OLD CHELTONIANS *vs.* the WORLD.

An O. C. dinner will take place in the Assembly Rooms on the evening of the 4th September.

Up to date, 25 have signified their intention to join.

The undersigned will be glad to hear from other O.C's. who may wish to be present.

L. L. STEELE, Captain.
East Yorkshire Regiment.
The Club of Western India, Poona.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette*, Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th August, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 16th August, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrien, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 12th August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th August, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.

OF great value as a Nutritive Tonic, and for counteracting weakness arising from want of power in the organs of digestion to assimilate food. Extremely useful in Anæmia, and much recommended by Medical men as one of the most palatable and efficient of Ferruginous preparations.

Per Bottle—Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates ; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PEPPERMINT CRYSTAL, THE JAPANESE HEADACHE CURE,

GIVES immediate relief in all nervous affections, such as Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Toothache, Sciatica, etc.

Per Bottle or Stick, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,

KEMP'S NEW FLUID FOR THE COMPLEXION.

AFTER a few applications, Sunburn, Freckles, and Roughness of the skin disappear ; it quickly removes all cutaneous eruptions, and renders the skin soft and white.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC,
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc,
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

INDIAN TEAS,

FROM THE

KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED,

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE-LIST.

			Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets,	per packet	1	6
	2 lb. packets,	per packet	2	12
	5 lb. catties	per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. packets		per packet	2	12
PEKOE, Finest in 2 lb. packets		per packet	3	0
HYSON, Young (green)		1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest		„	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	in 1 lb. packets	per packet	1	0
	in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	0
* TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea		per lb.	0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANJOS! BANJOS! BANJOS! BANJOS! BANJOS! BANJOS! BANJOS! BANJOS! BANJOS! BANJOS! BANJOS! BANJOS! BANJOS! BANJOS!

S. ROSE & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BANJOS WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs.	a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head, electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75	0
Do. do. with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65	0
Do. do. with inlaid wooden hoop and handle, with brass fittings, in case	55	0
Do. do. with plated hoop and brass fittings, (fretted)	60	0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55	0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	50	0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45	0
BANJOS WITH PEG HEADS.		
Six-stringed Banjo with peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75	0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	50	0
Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings (fretted). Fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, in case	75	0
CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.		
Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20	0
Do. do. wood hoop, American pattern	15	0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	18	0
Do. do. wood hoop, American pattern	15	0
Do. do. oak hoop	12	0
Do. do. inlaid	12	0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15	0
Do. do. inlaid	12	0
PICCOLO BANJOS.		
Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head, in case complete	40	0
Do. do. with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25	0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid	12	0
Do. do. with brass hoop	10	0
Do. do. (parchment nailed on)	5	0
TAMBOURINES WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.		
4 inches in diameter	12	0
12 do.	9	0
11 do.	6	0
9 do. with tacked head	3	0
9 do. electro-plated metal hoop	12	0

ALL KINDS OF INSTRUMENTS
KEPT IN STOCK.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST, POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can b promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

		Per dozen.	
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs.	40	0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	„	36	0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	„	33	0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	„	27	8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	„	25	8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	„	25	0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	„	23	4

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs.	28	8
Do. one Shamrock	„	26	4
FINE OLD, our own blend	„	25	0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

IRON WIRE FENCING

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR

INDIA AND THE COLONIES

GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire, Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster—London and Jubbulpore, India,

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

OPTICIANS, &c.

PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES

OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE.

Single Temple Spectacles—Gold 30, Silver 20, Steel	10-0
Turnpin do. „ 36 „ 25 „	10-0
Sporting or Billiard do. „ 40 „ 25 „	10-0
Folders or Pince Nez do. „ 25 Tortoiseshell	16-0
Do. do. Gilt 6 Steel	6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars	5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors	8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors	8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT :

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET.

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S *SPECIALITIES*, MANUFACTURED DAILY fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of *imported* preparations ; combining every *desiderata* required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,
The Prince of Smoking Mixtures.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Deliciously Fragrant.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"An old Smoker's choice."

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S-EYE,
The Bird's-eye for India *par excellence.*

SAMPLES AND PRICE-LISTS ON APPLICATION.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Fresh Shipment just to hand per
MAIL STEAMER "BRINDISI."

MEDIUM	Rs. 2 12	per 100
EXTRA SUPERIOR	„ 3 12	„

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts	Rs. 33 Cash,	Rs. 36 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints	„ 36 „	„ 39 „

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS.

FOR EVENING WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil constituents of the arrival of their Felt Hats made Specially to their order, the Newest and most Approved Shapes. Extra light, and grease proof head Linings.

Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown...	Each Rs. 9-8 Cash.
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	
Black Stiff Square, high crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen	
Drab Square Crown do. do.	
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown...	
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	
Brown Round Crown	

TWEED HATS, AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a large choice	Rs.	5	0
Tweed Caps Double Peaks	„	4	8
Tweed Caps Double Peaks, and Ear Flaps	„	4	8
Gents' Drab Terai Hats best quality	„	14	8
Gents' Fawn Do. Do.	„	14	8
Ladies Terai, Fawn, Navy, Brown...	„	14	8

Hawke's Regulation, and Elwood's Helmets in great variety, Regulation Glengarries, Ladies and Children's Hats.

THORPE & CO.
RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the differenince price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY,
130, Queen Victoria-street, London,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL—AUGUST 13.

VOLUNTEER CLUB.

A MONSOON DANCE will be held as above on FRIDAY, August 13th. Tickets to admit a Gentleman and Lady, Rs. 4. Extra Ladies' ticket, Re. 1. Members and friends of members can obtain tickets at the Club Rooms, 52, Elphinstone Circle, on application to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. A SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation, as already advertised, will be held on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 4 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corpn.; and Secy., Town Council,
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 10th August, 1886.

I HAVE THIS DAY PASSED A POWER of ATTORNEY to Mr. H. O'CONNOR, to SIGN for me during my absence from Bombay.—JOHN B. K. MACBETH, Engineer, 25, Apollo Street.

JOHN B. K. MACBETH,

NOTICE is hereby given that NARONDAS PRANJEEWANDAS has sold his right, title, and interest in the firm of JOHN & Co., auctioneers, to NANABHOY HORMUSJEE KAKA, as and from the 1st day of July, 1886, from which date all liability of the said Narondas Pranjeewandas ceases, and all the debts due to and from customers for sale of goods will be paid and received by the said Nanabhoy Hormusjee Kaka, who is and will be responsible for all future dealings and transactions.—Dated this 10th August, 1886.

THAKURDAS DHARAMSI & CAMA,
Attornies for Narandas Pranjewandas

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 25th August, 1886, at 3-30 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet made up to 30th day of June, 1886.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Ramjee Luckmidas as a Director in room of Mr. Morarjee Ruttonsey disqualified, and to elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાકરસી મુળજીની કું૦
i.e., THACKERSY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th August, 1886.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th August, 1886, both days inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKERHURDAS PREMJI, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has contracted to SELL to Mr. DOSSA MORARJI, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Apollo Road, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the same will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 652 4-9 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by Itola Street, on or towards the south by Baroda Street, on or towards the east by vacant ground in the occupation of Purshotum Manchund, and on or towards the west by the vacant ground in the occupation of Hunsraj Jeevram, which said premises is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3,186, and by the Municipality under No. 51, and are in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and which premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Huridas Premji.—Dated this 10th day of August, 1886.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Purchasers Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that GORJI GORDHANJI DEWCHANDJI, the executor of the last will and testament of the late Gorji Dewchandji Hirji, has contracted to sell to SHA JAMNADAS FULCHAND and SHA CHHAGANLAL FULCHAND, the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI at his office in Meadow Street, No. 107, within 14 days hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 10th day of August, 1886.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Coppersmith Street or Kolsa Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 119 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 573, New No. 7,803, old Survey No. 2,904, and New Survey No. 1,284, and which said house is assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 964, and street Nos. 33 and 35, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Coppersmith Street or Kolsa Street, on the north by the house of Valabh Shanker, and on the south by the house of Ramchander Maneckjee, which premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Gorji Dewchandji Hirji and his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the said Gorji Gordanji Dewchandji and his tenants.

MANSUKALAL M. MUNSHI,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 657 OF 1869.

MAKBAI, of Bombay, Hindoo, Widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of BHOJRAJ DEWSI, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, residing at Mandvie Bunder, without the Fort .... Plaintiff.

vs.

POONJABAI, Widow and Executrix of BHIMSEY RUTTONSEY SHAMJEE OOMERSEY, the surviving Executor of HEERJEE DOSSA, deceased. VALBAI widow and Executrix of SEWJEE WELLJEE, deceased. LUNDHA NURSEY, LALLJEE KESOWJEE, all of Bombay, Hindoos, residing at Mandvi Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay. JETTA JAIRAM and GOVINDJEE JAIRAM, both of Bombay, Hindoos, residing at Khand Bazaar, and trading together in partnership under the name and firm of HEERJEE BHIMJEE and COMPANY, at Mandvie Bunder, in the Island of Bombay ..Defendants.

and

HURGOWANDASS COOBERDASS .... } Plaintiff's Assignee.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of Immoveable property, dated the 2nd day of August, 1886, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the assignee of the Plaintiff abovenamed.

All that piece of land with the dwelling-house and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Chinch Bunder, in Bombay, in the Mandvi sub-district, and bounded on the east by the ground belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company, on the west by the Chinch Bunder Road, on the north by the property late of Domingos Joao, and on the south by a public passage and the house of Shapoorjee Sorabjee, containing by admeasurement 418 square yards, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 6,496 and old No. 767, and which said hereditaments and premises, were formerly assessed by the Bombay Municipality under No. 246 and now under No. 265, the whole of the said property belongs to the said deceased, Heerjee Dossa. Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 27th day of August, 1886, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 6th day of August, 1886.

A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for quarrying and and supplying about ONE THOUSAND BRASS of RUBBLE STONE and SIX THOUSAND BRASS of ROAD METAL from this Company's quarry, near Dongree station, (which is situated 5½ miles north of Bulsar station). Copy of specification for same can be had on application at this office. The whole to be supplied within the current half year. Tenders to be delivered up to noon of the 31st instant and to be accompanied by a deposit of one thousand rupees. Deposit will be returned with rejected tenders. Tenders to be addressed to the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. M. SLEATER,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, 3rd August, 1886.

NOTICE.
ESTATE OF WILLIAM WHITE SPRAGUE.

WHEREAS the abovenamed deceased, who died on the 23rd January, 1883, was the registered holder of FIVE SHARES in the BANK OF BOMBAY under Certificate No. 1,095, but the said Certificate has been LOST, and the undersigned has applied to the Directors of the Bank of Bombay to issue a fresh Certificate.

NOTICE is hereby given that if any person holds the said Certificate, or has any claim against the abovenamed deceased, or his estate in respect thereof, he is required to deliver up the said Certificate or submit his claim to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date of this Notice, failing his doing so, a fresh Certificate will be issued by the Bank, and the shares will be disposed of, by the undersigned.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General of Bombay, and Administrator of the Estate of William White Sprague.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 9th August, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FIRST-CLASS SWISS HONEY, guaranteed genuine, at Rs. 2-4 per tin, of about 2 lbs., just landed by VOLKART BROTHERS.

TO LET, the spacious and comfortable suite of ROOMS, above Kemp & Co.'s premises at Cumballa Hill. For rent, &c., apply to KEMP & Co., Ld.

A NOVELTY.—Riding Whips, WOODEN, quite flexible, and very light. Just unpacked. Rs. 3 each.—HOWARD & Co., 18, Medows Street.

FOR SALE, an English-built CURRICLE with accessories for single or double driving. Second-hand. Price, Rs. 200. Apply to X., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TIN TRUNKS! TIN TRUNKS!! for Cabin use, by Jones Brothers, steel bound, from Rs. 8-14. Gladstone Bags, Hand Bags, Rug Strap, &c. Very Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

COLEMAN'S HOTEL, Apollo House, RE-OPENED. Large airy rooms overlooking the harbour. Specially moderate terms for monthly boarders and families. European supervision.

FOR SALE, a small consignment of finest chrystal LAGER BEER, in cases of 4 doz. quarts and 6 doz. pints, at Rs. 5, and Rs. 3-8 per doz., respectively.—EWART, LATHAM and Co.

WHO likes to have really good Ice Cream? Spend four annas only, and try at the Vienna Confectionery, and you will be satisfied. Wines, Spirits, Mocha Coffee, &c., &c., of the best quality, also to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 2, Church Gate Street.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

ANTIPYRIN, fresh supply to hand. Apply to BRANDENBURG & Co., 28, Bombay Green.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

COMFORTABLE BOARD AND LODGING to be had at Mrs. CHESTERS, No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort. Terms moderate.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

WINE COOLERS, very compact, dark oak or walnut, small Rs. 6, large Rs. 7-8—BARTON & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

HARMONIUMS.—Excellent ones, at very moderate prices. Inquire at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

INSURANCE CLERK WANTED, one perfectly conversant with Fire and Marine business. Apply to "Insurance" care of this paper.

INFANT'S BOOTS, SHOES, Gaiters, Robes and Bonnets of latest style. Children's Ulsters and Granny Bonnets, Ladies Belts,—CASH BAZAAR.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage 1 anna.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately, priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 78 to Rs. 25 each BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS FOR SALE at Suparibaug Road. For particulars apply to PAVRI and RAGHUNATH, Architects. No. 28, Meadow-street.

SANITARY PAILS, strongly recommended by the Medical Profession, for use in the sick room. Price, Rs. 7-8—BARTON & Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay and Poona.

METEOR BICYCLE and TRICYCLE.—With all patented improvements. For cash or monthly instalments.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE PHŒBUS.—Photographic Apparatus (for amateurs), complete in polished wooden box. Two sizes, Rs. 55 and Rs. 45.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, latest fashion MARBLE and GLENDER SHIRTS. Rs. 19, 25 & 27 per dozen. CAMBRIC do Rs. 19, 22, 24 & 29-8 per dozen. Try at Y. A. LACKA'S, near Jackaria Musjid.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st. January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE and Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 14½, young nutmeg grey, well matched, fast movers. Believed to be sound. Rs. 1,000. Apply to "KEKKLA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a Competent European MILL MANAGER for an up-country Mill, must have had experience in Spinning and Carding. Apply with references to "A. B." care of this office.

"KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE."—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 53 per dozen, or to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

S. P. C. K. DEPOT, opposite Cathedral Gate. Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Story Books, Kinder-Garten Infant Primers, Form and Colour Boxes, Fancy Plain Stationery.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

CARTER'S SEEDS, in hermetically closed boxes, just received. Price: Flower, Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10; Vegetable, Rs. 3, 6-8 and 12-8 each. Purity guaranteed by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-Road, Bombay.

TO PRINTERS, BINDERS, &c., &c. For Sale, one 30" "Hughes and Kimberley's" Guillotine Paper Cutting Machine with all latest improvements for Hand-power, New. FREDERICK MADELEY, 18, Apollo-street, Bombay.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo Street.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Parell, with a most charming Garden. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, nearly opposite to the Victoria Garden, a RESIDENCE suitable for an Eurasian or Jewish family. Rent Rs. 60. The place is also well adapted for a small Boarding House. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.—The sale of landed properties in old Kazi Street, by order of Mr. Hurridas Korejee and on account of the Mortgagors Kazi Shaik Mahomed Bin Kazi Mahomed Hosein Morgay and another, advertised to be sold this day has been POSTPONED until further order.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 11th August, 1886.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On Friday, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction—

50 boxes (lately arrived) very superior claret Chateau de France, in pint and quart bottle.

10 casks of ox tongues, 1 case of fresh venilla sticks, 30 cases condensed milk, 10 cases Lager beer.

A choice collection of K O stoves of the latest improvements.

A collection of K O wall, hanging and table lamps of various designs.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 11th August, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co. at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, next door to H. H. Aga Khan's bungalow, a small printing establishment complete, fit for magazine and job-work, type almost new and excellently assorted, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p. m.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piecegoods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built four seated open carriage, in good order.

1 „ „ „ glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.

1 strong pony mare 13-2, 7 years old, and plays polo well.

AUCTION SALE of unserviceable articles, at the Government Medical Stores, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

Under instructions from the Principal Medical Storekeeper, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by public auction at the abovementioned place a quantity of unserviceable medical stores.

At the same time will be sold a number of surplus medicines, instruments, &c., including fine China musk, castor pods, capital and other surgical instruments, veterinary instruments, glazed iron pans, ice machines, microscopes, thermometers, &c., &c.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 10th August, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of landed property in Khetwady 5th Lane, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further notice.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF CASHMERE SHAWLS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., the remaining shawls belonging to the estate of the late Mushirjee Goolam Mohideen Cashmeree consisting of about 74 cashmere shawls "Jamawar."

50 „ „ "Dooshala."

To suit the convenience of purchasers each shawl will be sold separately; and the whole is now on view.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

F T ex. s.s. California.
J O 1-6-6 drums Causted soda.
& Co.
F T ex. s.s. Laleham.
J O & Co. 1015-18—4 cases medicines.
& Co.
1027-30—4 „
10-31—1 „ bottles.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
3 sets English made single harness just landed.
3 pairs silver plated phaeton lamps.
1 Henry Martini's Government Regulation size single rifle, with sight protector in canvas bag.
1-380 bore single rook rifle with cleaning rod and 30 cartridges in wooden case.

On account of the concerned—
Exs.s. Dago.
2 cases double and single perambulators.

By order of Mr. Dinshaw Cowa-jee Javeri and on account and at the risk of Sorabjee Jamsetjee Gadiali—
1 gold self-winding open faced repeating watch, No. 17533.
1 gold open faced watch, No. 210.
1 „ „ „ No. 13181.

By order of Hajee Essack Soap and Sons and on account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Sullamanjee Momunjee.
T—52-57—2 cases beads.
472—100, 102-3, 136, 141-42, 145-6—8 cases beads.
W H N—4, 5, 9-10, 13, 17, 19-20, 22, 26—9 cases beads.
A H S—1 4—1 case pictures.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome small self-driving Park Phaeton, with removable hind and front coach boxes.
1 neat office shigram.
1 handsome English built light brougham.
1 tricycle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS, POSTS AND PLANKS.

On TUESDAY next, the 17th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr Jainarrayen Sittaram.—200 tons superior teak scantlings, posts and planks of various sizes.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

BONAFIDE SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS, CHINA PICTURES, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the office of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

The valuable library of a gentleman containing upwards of 1,500 volumes relating to history, English and French biographical memoirs, English and French romances, poetry, natural history, botany, dictionaries, &c. Also some valuable pictures, comprising Leech's original sketches in maple frames, and some valuable China ornaments, musical box, book cases with glass doors, &c.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

SALE of valuable Land and Bungalow on the Girgaum Back Road without the Fort.

Under instructions from the Executors and Executrix of the will of the late Dr. Succaram Arjoon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 4 p. m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 3,805 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under Nos. 705, 706, 708 and 307, and New Survey Nos. 7,912 and 19-7,910 together with the commodious upper-storied bungalow, stable and outhouses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. all of which premises are situated on the south side of the Public Road called Girgaum Back Road in the Registration Subdistrict of Fort, and are bounded on the east by a private passage of Messrs. Dinshaw and Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, on the west by the property of Juggonnath Narayenjee, on the south by the property of Muthoorabai, wife of Narayen Dhurmajee Mistry, and on the north by the Girgaum Back Road aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Executors and Executrix of the will of the late Dr. Succaram Arjoon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at Girgaum Back Road, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st August, at 1 p.m. each day, the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished, carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, an English made eightday clock by French, a strong English built brougham by R. Disturnal and Co., a strong single-seated brougham, a handsome silver grey Arab horse, medical dispensary and dispensary furniture, a large quantity of medicines in English-packed bottles, surgical instruments, a nearly new microscope by R. and J. Back, valuable library, gold and silver watches by C Marcks and Co., and gold Albert chains, a collection of choice and rare plaints in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

N. B.—The medical dispensary and library will be sold on the first three days, and the household furniture, carriages, horse and plants will be sold on the last day.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 11th August, 1886.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House, South Audley Street, London.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row,

NOTICES.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1886, of Re. 1 per share will be distributed at the offices of the Company on and after the 23rd August, 1886, to shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 9th August, 1886.

BENN, ASHLEY & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th August, to SATURDAY, the 21st August, 1886, both days inclusive.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 370 OF 1870.

KARMALI RAHIMBHOY and IBRAHIM RAHIMBHOY, respectively Khoja Muslim Inhabitants of Bombay, residing at Shamjee Hussajee Street, late Minors, by Cazbai their next friend, but now of full age, and MIRALI RAHIMBHOY and RAHIMUTBAI respectively Khoja Muslim, Inhabitants of Bombay, residing at Shamjee Hussajee Street, and Infants under the age of sixteen years, by Kajbai widow of DHARAMSEY IBRAHIM, their guardian *ad litem*............Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAHIMBHOY HUBIBHOY and AHMEDBHOY HUBIBHOY, Khoja Muslim, inhabitants of Bombay, and residing at Shamjee Hussajee Street, aforesaid........................Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order made in the above suit and bearing date the Thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, the following immoveable properties WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in nine Lots, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at the hour of Twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and the sale if not completed will be continued on THURSDAY, the Twenty-sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at the hour of Three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of Khan Mahomed Hubibbhoy, the testator, in the above suit, and of the above Defendants, as his executors in the several Lots next hereinafter described that is to say:—

LOT No. 1.

A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land or ground known as Pestonji Narelwala's Oart, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the north side of Wadi Bunder Road, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand three hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts, which said land and premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 53, New Survey No. 3,602, and are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Nos. 1, 2 and 10, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north and the east by the Belvedere Hill Road, on or towards the south by Wadi Bunder Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Framjee Hormusji Setna, and which said land and premises were formerly occupied by Mr. Kelly and other tenants of the Defendants, and are now occupied by Mr. R. McMarran and other tenants of the said Defendants.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground (on which a messuage, tenement or dwelling house which has since been burnt down formerly stood) situate on the north side of Don Tod Third Row, or Khaduk in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,320, New Survey No. 2,947, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the gully which is common to the premises herein described, and the house of Sambhaji Govind, on or towards the south by Don Tod Third Street, on or towards the east by the gully common to the premises herein described, and the house of Hajibhai Lallji, and on or towards the west by the gully common to the premises herein described and the house of Haji Abdoola, and which said land was formerly occupied by Defendant's tenant, Solaman Eskail, and is now lying vacant.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Don Tod Third Row, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-two square yards or thereabouts, which said land and premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,737, New Survey No. 2,951 and are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 22 to 24, and are bounded as follows, That is to say, on or towards the north partly by the house of Lalji Ludha and partly by the house of Solaman Daniel, on or towards the south by Don Tod Third Street or Khaduk, on or towards the east by the gully, common to the premises herein described, and the house of Lalji Ludha, and on or towards the west by the gully, common to the premises herein described, and the house of Ismail Nensey and which said land and premises were formerly occupied by Defendant's tenant, Usman Vydnia, and are now occupied by Defendants or their tenant, Tokersey Jewraj.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Shamji Hussaji Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and three square yards or thereabouts, which said land and premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 1021, New Survey No. 2,789, and are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 169 to 171, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the gully, common to the premises herein described, and the house of Meerally Mahomed, on or towards the south by the gully, common to the premises herein described and the house of Goolam Husein Teja, on or towards the east by the gully entirely belonging to the house of Mulji Dewji, and on or towards the west by Shamjee Hussaji Street, and which said land and premises were formerly and are now occupied by Khulfan Ruttonsey and Abdoola Hussain, as tenants.

LOT NO. 5.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate on the east side of Khoja Street or Khara Talao, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-nine square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,622 and 1,622, New Survey No. 4,339, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Borah Sooltanje, on or towards the south by Lot No. 6, on or towards the east by the gully, common to the premises herein described, and the house of Gujrabai, and on or towards the west by Khoja Street or Khara Talao, and which said land was formerly occupied by the Defendant's tenant, Heera Lakha, but is now lying vacant.

LOT NO. 6.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate on the west side of Chima Butcher Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty square yards or thereabout, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,622 and 1,622, New Survey No. 4,338, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the house of Gujrabai, widow of Jamaldin Sakoor, and partly by Lot No. 5, on or towards the south by the house used as a stable belonging to Memon Haji Umar, on or towards the east by Chima Butcher Street, and on or towards the west by Khoja Street, and which said land was formerly occupied by the Defendant's tenants, but is now lying vacant.

LOT No. 7.

A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, known as Forbes' house and other buildings standing thereon, situate partly on the east side of Mazagon Road, and partly on the north side of Valpakhadi Road, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand one hundred and eighty nine square yards or thereabouts, which said land and premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 455, New Survey Nos. 3,625 and 2-3,637, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by G. I. P. Railway line, on or towards the south partly by the property of Tar Mahomed Ahmed Bawa, and partly by Valpakhadi Road, on or towards the east partly by the Valpakhadi Road, and partly by Lot No. 8, and on or towards the west by the Mazagon Road, and which said land and premises were formerly and are now occupied by Defendant's tenants.

LOT NO. 8.

A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land or ground occupied by the house of one Hoossein sepoy, a Fazendari tenant, situate on the north side, Valpakhadi Road without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-five square yards or thereabouts, which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 455, New Survey Nos. 3,625 and 2-3,637, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the G. I. P. Railway Line, on or towards the south by the Valpakhadi Road, on or towards the east partly by the G. I. P. Railway Line and partly by Valpakhadi Road, and on or towards the west by Lot No. 7, and which said land was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Fazendari tenant, Hoosein sepoy.

LOT NO. 9.

A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land or ground (whereon huts have been built by several people on sufferance) situate on the south side of Valpakhadi Road, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty two square yards or thereabouts, which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 455, New Survey Nos. 3,625 and 2-3,637, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the Valpakhadi Road, on or towards the south by the property of Hajee Huson Chotain, on or towards the east by the property of Tyeb Gunee, and on or towards the west by Valpakhadi Road, and which said land was formerly vacant, but is now occupied by several persons who have built huts upon it on sufferance.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, at the office of Mr. Janardhun Gopal, Attorney for the said Plaintiffs, No. 35, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, and at the office of Messrs. TOBIN and ROUGHTON, Attorneys for the said Defendants, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 3rd day of July, 1886.

CHARLES E. FOX.
Commissioner.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket,
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co,
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.

For prices and further particulars apply to

C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 56 0	Rs 59 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 44 0	
Dry Elite	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	„ 55 0	„ 58 2
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ayen Champagne.		
Goldlack, extra	„ 44 0	„ 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	„ ...
From Otto Prumm, Mayence		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	„ ...	„ 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	„ 28 0	„ ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ 37 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.

From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „	„ 22 0	...
Very fine „	„ 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port	„ 38 0	...

CLARETS.

From A. Hermann and Co., Paris	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	...
From Messrs H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	„ 10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	„ 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	..
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	„ 27 0	...
From Munzer & Spann.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	...
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...

CLARETS.—Continued.

From J. Roemer & Sohn—Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	..
From Franz Scarvasy.		
Isvitz	„ 12 0	..

BRANDY

	Per 1 doz.
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0
Cognac, Fine Chamagne Red Bars { M. & Saann }	„ 24 0
From A. Doignon Fils and Co.	
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.	
Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	„ 26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20
Thistle Blend Whisky	„ 24 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	„ 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ ..
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ ..
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 5 0
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	...
Bavarian Export Bier from the I seibrauerei, Lindau	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Flower & Son's Ale	„ 4 12	„ 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 12	„ ..

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
in Marasque „ 24 Bottles	„ 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	„ 19 0	..
Do. do Finest	„ 20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	„ 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	„ 5 0	..
Do. Cheese in tins from lbs. 19-29	Rs. 0 12	
Finest Italian Butter ½ lb. tin at	Rs. 0 9	
1 do.	1 0	
2 do.	1 12	

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ¼ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11
From Fairbank Canning Co., Chicago.		Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	„ 2 lbs.	0 12
do.	„ 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues	„ ½ lbs.	0 8

From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	„ ...	„ 0 12
French Bean	„ —	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans	„ —	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	„ —	„ 1 8
Small Sausages	„ —	„ 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ —	„ 1 0
Pease for Soup	„ —	„ 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay 15th Dec. 1885.

THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
EXTRACTS FROM 60TH ANNUAL REPORT.
NEW BUSINESS.

2,732 New proposals receved for Assurance amounted to £1,510,245

2,403 Policies issued assuring £1,260,137

The POLICIES issued by the STANDARD during the past five years exceed both in number and amount those granted by any other Scottish Life Office.

CLAIMS.

The amount paid to the Representatives of Deceased Policy-Holders during the year was £545,197.

ACCOUNTS.

The REVENUE for the year was upwards of £900,000, and the FUNDS now amount to £6,592,973.

Full information regarding the Company's different Schemes of Assurance may be obtained on application, and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary,
Bombay Branch, 38, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,0 0
RESERVE FUND	£800,0 0

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£500,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children, Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

STATIONERY,
Received by last Mail,
Can be had of the STOREKEEPER,
Bombay Gazette
Steam Press.

NOTE-PAPERS.

	Rs. a.	
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable and cheap sheet	1 8	per ream.
SUPERFINE CREAM Notepaper, "S.D. 5," better quality than the above	2 0	„
"RELIANCE" Notepaper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	„
THICK CREAM LAID large size Notepaper, highly glazed, thick	2 8	„
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface, very good imitation of hand-made paper	3 4	„
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good post paper	2 8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	„
THICK RELIANCE.—Good thick serviceable note paper, Cream Laid	2 8	„

All the above are in 5 quire packets.

ENVELOPES.

RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2 0	per 1,000
BLUES.—Blue laid envelope, perfectly opaque and strong	2 0	„
YELLOWS.—Superior quality	2 8	„
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	„
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 8	
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as handmade, to match bank large post, (cream or azure)	4 12	„
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	2 0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	„
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1 4	„
VALUABLES.—Handmade envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon or deep blue inside, very strong envelope	1 8	per 100

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY CASES—With brass clasp, containing 100 superior Notepapers and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" BOX.—Paper box, containing 48 Notepapers, and 48 Envelopes, double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	„
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, mottled grey or grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	„

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
Samples free on application.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 4 p.m.
Amateur Photographic Society's Meeting, Mechanics' Institute, 5 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Inchlonga (s), from London ; and Java (s), Busreh.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pemba (s), for Persian Gulf ; Taif (s), Mauritius ; Shannon (s), London ; Helmsley (s), Belfast ; Henzada (s), London.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 17th July 1886 was 32,059 maunds, and in money Rs. 14,618.

Evading the Ganja License.—Hussein Chandbhoy was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of selling ganja without a license from the Collector of Bombay, and was fined Rs. 5.

Foot-ball.—The return match between the Y. M. C. A. (maroon and white) and the G. M. C. (yellow and black) teams will be played at 5-30 p.m. on the Cooperage ground, weather permitting.

Poor-box.—The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 5 from "A Well-wisher,'' contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

The Bandora Literary and Social Club.—A dinner was given on Monday evening by H. H. Aga Akbar Khan to the managing committee of the Bandora Literary and Social Club. Several toasts were drunk, and a pleasant evening was spent.

Lost Property.—Hansraj Allamchund reported to the police on Monday that his son, aged 11 years, dropped a gold pendant, set with small diamonds, and valued at Rs. 200, from his necklace, somewhere between Kalbadavie and Pydownie on the 2nd instant,

Drowned.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Allarakia Hajee Hoosein, aged 12 years. Deceased while bathing in the sea on Monday, at Mahma Hajanee, got beyond his depth, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

A Breach of the Municipal Bye-laws.—Gunnac Mahadnac and Gowree Naroo were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of bringing meat from Coorla into the city of Bombay for sale, not slaughtered at the authorized slaughter-houses at Bandora, and without the permission of the Municipal Commissioner. They were fined Rs. 10 and Rs. 5, respectively.

Lost Currency Notes.—John Harfleet, living at the Sailors' Home, reported to the police, that while he was with some seamen on the night of the 8th instant at the Edinburgh Hotel, he lost or had stolen from his coat pocket, Ceylon Government currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 4,180. There were thirty notes for Rs. 100 each, and the remainder in notes for Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 each. The numbers of the notes are not known.

A Missing Boy.—Fazul Dossa, living at Bhundarwada Road, reported to the police on Monday that his son, Goolam Hussein, aged 12 years, a student in the Fort High School, left home that morning at 10 o'clock to attend school, and obtained leave from his tutor at 1 p. m., alleging that a relative had come to call him, and has not since been heard of. He had jewellery on him to the value of Rs.135 at the time. A vagrant Khoja, named Kurreem Ally Cassim, aged about 18 or 19 years, was last seen in his company at the school, and it is believed he has enticed the lad away. Inquiries are being made.

Stealing a Sepoy's Uniform.—At the Fort Police Court, Ahmed Mahomed was charged before Mr. Webb yesterday with stealing a sepoy's uniform on Monday. The sepoy, who did duty near Mody Bay, used to place his clothes, tied in a bundle, in a dharamsala, and on Monday evening as usual did so in presence of the accused. Sometime later, the sepoy having to don his uniform, went to the usual place but found that somebody had taken it. The accused was subsequently arrested, and produced the clothes, which he had hidden, and pointed out a Marwaree with whom be had pawned the trousers. Pleading guilty and admitting a previous conviction, he was sentenced to two years' hard labor.

Bombay Tramway Company, Limited.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of July 1886 :—

Rs. 100 Prizes.	Ans.	Nos.
Green Line, Up	1	141603
Do. do. Down	1	141725
Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Green Line, Down	2	017650
Yellow Line, Down	2	017650
Green Line, Up	2	017283
Do. Down	2	012366
Special Line, Down	2	006400
Yellow Line, Up	1½	017568
Do. Down	1	109750
Lavender Line, Down	1	089800
Special Line, Up	1	084371
Blue Line, Down	1	061291
Lavender Line, Down	1	059100
Brown Line, Up	1	057161
Special Line, Down	½	023947
Do. do. Up	½	019895
Green Line, Up	½	007696

THE COLLISION IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The case of the steam-ship Gelert *vs.* the ship County of Caithness was again called on before Mr. Justice Farran at the High Court yesterday, for the trial of the issue which had been reserved as to the extent of damages sustained by the Gelert by the collision which occurred in Bombay harbour on the 22nd July last. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, for the defendants.

Mr. Kirby Johnson, a partner of Messrs. Mackintosh and Company, ship-brokers, said he had about twenty-five years' experience in shipping matters. Last month witness negotiated a charter-party for the Gelert from Moulmein to Bombay. The charter-party arrived in Bombay about a week ago ; and witness produced it in Court.

Cross-examined : The usual rate of discharging cargo is 250 tons per day. In the monsoon it is about 150 tons per day. It is difficult now-a-days to get remunerative rates of freights for steamers. It was a very favourable charter-party that the Gelert got.

Re-examined : Witness did not hear of the collision until 11 o'clock on the 23rd July.

Mr. J. W. Hepworth, secretary to Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown, Hepworth and Company, Limited, said they were iron founders, &c. Witness was a practical shipbuilder and marine boiler-maker also. Witness was asked by the captain of the Gelert what the repairs to the steamer would cost ; and he said about Rs. 3,000. He was asked to execute the work in six days, as the captain was anxious to save a charter-party. Witness executed the repairs at a cost of Rs. 2,903-13-6, which amount had been paid him. It was a great disadvantage to do the work with the ship afloat and in the monsoon, on account of the longer time it took.

Cross-examined : Ships were very depreciated at present, and witness would not like to be a ship-owner now. (A laugh.) The frames could not be better fished than they were now as a temporary measure, that is in the absence of entirely new frames. New frames alone would be a permanent repair. (Witness was next examined at great length as to the prices of labour and articles he had employed in executing the repairs.)

Purbhoodas Lowjee, a stevedore, said he was engaged on the 9th July last and other days to discharge coal from the Gelert. He charged Rs. 73 for 73 men, at the rate of a rupee per man. That was the usual rate in the monsoon. Witness's bill had been paid by the ship's dubash.

Burjorjee Dinshaw, a dubash, said he did dubash's work for the Gelert. After the collision witness sent the stevedore on board and paid his men, and he also paid Alcock, Ashdown, Hepworth and Company. Witness sent telegram to the owners asking for authority to sue. He had been paid the full amount of his bill by Pelly and Company, the agents. Witness had charged Rs. 30 per day for his services on behalf of the ship in connection with the collision.

The Judge : A day and a half has been taken up in proving the value of five frames and three plates.

Mr. Johnson was recalled and produced the telegrams that had passed between his firm and his Moulmein agent for the charter of the Gelert,

This was the case for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the Court for the defendants, said the claim made for damages was grossly unfair. In cases for damages, where more than a fourth and less than a third was struck off, each party paid its own costs. That was the rule laid down in the authorities. The question for his Lordship to consider was what would have been the cost of the repairs if executed in Bombay. The whole of the repairs were confined to five frames and three plates, besides some trivial work. According to Mr. Hepworth, the work had been done as well as could be done, and the ship had time after the repairs to save her charter-party. The statement of Mr. Crocker that the Board of Trade would insist on a fresh survey of the vessel on her going to England was ridiculous. The charge of Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown, Hepworth and Company for repairing the Gelert were exorbitant and improper, at least 50 per cent. too much. Defendants had shown the bills of charges to persons who did repairing work in Bombay, and were told that the charges were excessive. It was strange that, in a place where competition was so close, no tenders for the work were invited ; and the captain of the Gelert employed the very first person who offered to do the work without consultation with any other person. Under such circumstances, ought the defendants to pay 50 per cent. more than the market rates? Mr. Lang contended that the Gelert was not entitled to recover anything whatever for demurrage in Bombay. It was not shown that the ship had lost any thing : she had not lost her charter-party by her delay in Bombay for the six days the repairs were going on. The learned counsel argued that the charges for coolies, for the dubash, for telegrams, &c., should not be allowed. Not the slightest weight should be attached to the evidence of Mr. Crocker, Mr. Dobbie, and Mr. Bigmore, who held a consultation in Mr. Nicholson's office and gave an opinion on a matter on which they had no personal knowledge. It was urged for the defendants that the ship was as strong as ever, and that it was absurd to say that she was depreciated to the extent of £400 according to the opinion of the gentlemen above named.

At this stage the Court adjourned until to-day.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 3rd instant :—

PROPOSED NEW SITE FOR THE SALUTING BATTERY.

Submitted memo. from the Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated 25th June, forwarding for consideration correspondence on the subject of the objections raised by the Trustees to the location of the Saluting Battery on a site on Apollo Bay Reclamation. The papers having been circulated to the Trustees were not read. Read Trustees' minutes thereon.

Resolution.—Government should be informed that the Trustees regret that owing to the serious inconvenience to trade which it would cause they are unable to make available either of the Apollo Bay Reclamation sites which have been proposed, but that they are prepared to make a site available at the Jamsetjee Bunder on the following terms :—The Trustees to take up the whole of the Government land at the head of the Apollo Basin, Government taking in exchange such land at Jamsetjee Bunder as may be required for Saluting Battery, sergeants' quarters, &c., to be in a position to be arranged with the Trustees so as to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary traffic. In calculating the land to be given for that at the head of Apollo Basin, 1 1-5 yards at Jamsetjee Bunder should be given in exchange for 1 yard at Apollo Bunder. Should Government not require to take the equivalent of the whole area, the difference to be paid for at Rs. 30 per square yard, and should Government wish for more land than the equivalent of what the Trustees propose to take up, then the difference should be paid to the Trust at Rs. 25 per square yard. The Trustees' wharfage rights at Jamsetjee Bunder should be reserved in any arrangement that is made. Government should be offered Rs. 47,700 for the buildings near the Saluting Battery, that being the Trustees' engineer's estimate of their value. Government should be informed of the Trustees' proposals with regard to filling up the Wellington Basin and making a return road from Apollo Bunder.

CLERK BUNDER.

Read letter from Khimjee Heerjee and three other coal dealers, dated 18th June 1886, representing that in the monsoon it is difficult for them to remove coal as soon as it is landed at Clerk Bunder, and that they are prevented by Trustees' officers from keping the coal on the wharf until they can make arrangements to remove it, although by the rules two days are allowed, and they ask that steps may be taken to remove those restrictions. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 22nd June, stating that the space at Clerk Bunder is very limited, and the traffic will be incommoded if the coal be allowed to remain on the wharf for two days. Read memo. to the Traffic Manager, dated 25th June, pointing out that the petitioners can under the rules claim the right to keep up coal on the wharf for two days but that if any is deposited care should be taken to leave free passage for carts. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 28th June, stating that Clerk Bunder, which has been recently put into requisition for the bulk of the coal trade, does not possess wharf space sufficient to accommodate it, and if the provisions of Rule 17 of the Bunder Rate Book, allowing two days, be extended to it, would cause a block when there is a rush of imports, and recommending that the rule be altered to meet the case. Read the draft rule submitted by the Traffic Manager to amend rule 17. Read minutes of members of Bunders Committee.

Resolution.—The applicants should be informed of the inconvenience that would be caused to the trade generally by coals being permitted to be deposited on the wharf at Clerk Bunder, and the following addition should, with the sanction of Government, be made to Rule 17, page 26, of Bunder Rate Book. But the Traffic Manager may at his discretion prohibit the deposit of coal, coke cinders, ashes and fuel on any of the wharf roads.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

Read memo. by the Secretary, dated 2nd August, reporting that the surplus revenue available for investment down to 31st March 1885 was Rs. 7,73,594-4-5, and that the surplus revenue for 1885-86 is Rs. 5,73,666-6-1, from which has to be deducted the allotment for sinking fund. Rs. 1,00,000 less amount spent on new works during the year Rs. 49,683-2-6 ; Rs. 50,316-13-6 ; Rs. 5,23,349-8-7 ; Rs. 12,96,943-13-0. That of this sum Government have already agreed to the investment of Rs. 7,73,594-4-5, leaving Rs. 5,23,349-8-7, and he suggests that the sanction of Government be applied for to invest this amount under the provisions of section 51 of the Port Trust Act. The Secretary reports that of the above amount Rs. 12,96,943-13-0, there has already been invested Rs. 3,88,169-6-1, leaving Rs. 9,08,774-6-11. He suggests that Rs. 6,19,200 of the balance be invested in the 1885 Debenture loan at Rs.8,670, thus completing the issue of that loan, and that the balance be invested in Government paper or foreshore bonds. He also asks for instructions regarding the investment of the balance at credit of Provident Fund, Rs. 86,806-10-4, and at the credit of Depreciation and Replacement account, Rs.1,64,442-1, Rs. 2,51,248-12-5. The Secretary intimates that these investments cannot all be made at once, as a considerable portion of the surplus revenue is locked up in the Dock Extension Works, and the money will not be available until 1st September, when Government have agreed to advance money for the works.

Resolution.—The sanction of Government should be asked to the investment of Rs. 5,23,349-8-7 under section 51 of the Port Trust Act, and the amount should be added to the revenue reserve. So much of the surplus revenue as is needed for the purpose should be invested in the 4 per cent. Debenture loan of 1885, so as to complete the issue of that loan. The balance of the surplus revenue and of Provident Fund and Depreciation Funds should be invested in Government paper as money becomes available. The Honourable Mr. F. Forbes-Adams and Mr. Vurjeewundas Madhowdas are with the chairman appointed a committee to decide as to the disposal of investments should they at any time consider a change desirable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Government Resolution No. 324, dated 30th July, sanctioning supplemental estimate providing for purchase of a dredger at a cost of £12,000.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 3rd Aug. 1886.	For week ending 3rd Aug. 1885.
Vessels piloted into harbour	24	15
" " out of "	24	17
" transported "	20	8
" attended to "	2	0

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 2nd Aug. 1886.	For week ending 2nd Aug. 1885.
Vessels entered	11	6
" left	11	10
" remaining in Dock	13	9

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. City of Carthage, in the Prince's Dock, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

TEAS.—The best are those of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Gold Medal), and they take the highest place at the Calcutta Tea Sales.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

CRICKET.

BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, 2nd ELEVEN, vs. JUVENILES.

A cricket-match was played between the Bishop's High School second eleven and the Juvenile C. C., resulting in the victory of the former. The following are the scores :—

B. H. SCHOOL, 2nd ELEVEN.

H Coggan, b Prideaux	64
H Row, c and b Prideaux	17
A Miles, c E Tooth, b Browne	14
B White, c Prideaux, b Browne	8
K Griffin, b Browne	7
N Barrett, b Prideaux	4
W Small, b Palmer	4
D Small, b Prideaux	0
W Conway, c and b Browne	0
C Isaacson, b Prideaux	0
T Lynn, not out	0
Extras	16
Total	134

JUVENILE CRICKET CLUB.

W Cooke, c Conway, b Coggan	14
E Guest, b Barrett	8
J Lincoln, b Barrett	5
B Cooke, not out	4
G Penstone, b Coggan	4
E Tooth, c Small, b Coggan	2
H O'Brien, c Row, b Barrett	2
T Palmer, c Row, b Barrett	1
R Prideaux, b Barrett	0
R Browne, b Coggan	0
G Prideaux, b Barrett	0
Extras	5
Total	45

HINDOO JOLLY CRICKET CLUB vs. BOLTON C. CLUB.

The following scores were made in a match between these two Clubs :—

HINDOO JOLLY C. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
M R Vaidya, b Bhaya	0	b Writer	4
M B Dhurandher, run out	16	c Metha, b Powalla	0
R F Nerurker, b Writer	0	b Writer	3
H R Broker, b Writer	0	b Writer	1
V R Metha, b Writer	0	b Writer	11
V S Dhulap, s Gazder, b Bhaya	9	c Gazder, b Powalla	2
M T Dalal, c Moola, b Bhaya	1	Not out	4
N V Gosavi, b Writer	5	b Writer	6
V Chambbare, run out	13	b Powalla	0
H N Shroff, not out	14	b Powalla	2
M R Purandhare, b Writer	0	b Writer	0
D M Chouker, b Writer	0	b Writer	0
Byes	2	N b 2, Byes 2	4
Total	61	Total	37

BOLTON C. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
B P Metha, c Nerurker, b Dhulap	1	Not out	3
J F Servai, b Purandhare	1	c Purandhare, b Dhurandher	1
N N Writer, b Purandhare	3		
H S Battliwalla, run out	2	l b w, b Dhulap	3
D D Powalla, b Dhulap	4	c Dhurandher, b Purandhare	9
D R Gazder, c Broker, b Purandhare	0	b Broker	0
D F Mulla, l b w, b Broker	16	Not out	14
Pollishwalla, c Dhurander, b Dhulap	0		
P S Bottliwalla, c Chambhare, b Dhulap	10	h w, Purandhare	0
Bhaya, b Broker	0		
Mistri, b Broker	0		
Godreg, not out	0		
Extras	5	Extras	8
Total	42	Total	38

THE ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB vs. THE PROPRIETARY SCHOOL CRICKET CLUB.

The following scores were made in a match between these two clubs on the Esplanade :—

PROPRIETARY SCHOOL CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
B D Mody, c b Dotiwalla, b Mistry	4	c and b Mistry	1
P M Daboo, l b w Bahadurjee	0	Not out	25
C J Unwalla, b Bahadurjee	0	run out K Bhedwar	2
A L Billimoria, c Dotiwalla, b Bahadurjee	9	b Cooper	12
A B Topalia, run out, b Bahadurji	9	b Mistry	27
J E Repoter, b Mistry	0	run out, b Mistry	2
N C Bapasola, c Dotiwalla, b Bahadurjee	6	c Bahadurjee, b Bhedwar	15
Motiwalla, b Mistry	3	c Cooper, b Mistry	0
S M Motisha, b Mistry	4	c Shroff, b Dotiwalla	10
J R Vachha, b Mistry	9	c Shroff, b Cooper	5
J S Banajee, b Bahadurjee	0	Absent	
D H Baltiwalla, not out	1	b Mistry	0
Extras	3	Extras	17
Total	48	Total	116

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
D H Daruwalla, b Bapasola	4	Not out	8
K D Dotiwalla, b Reporter	24	b Reporter	1
R D Cooper, b Reporter	3	c Mody, b Topalia	13
K B Bhedwar, c Motisha, b Topalia	3		
S P Mistry, b Reporter	0		
F B Vasaigara, c Reporter, b Topalia	3		
J M Dadena, c and b Reporter	9		
D N Bahadurjee, b Bapasola	9	not out	9
N B Shroff, b Repoter	1		
K M Gimel, c Reporter, b Bapasalaj	2		
B D Dotiwalla, not out	1		
Extras	19	Extras	2
Total	78	Total	21

A NOTORIOUS FRENCH ADVENTURESS.

The Lyons police have just effected the arrest of an adventuress who during the past few years has succeeded in swindling different persons of sums amounting to several hundred thousand francs. Her real name is Marguerite Rousseau, and she was born at Nantes. She has suffered several convictions, the last being in 1879 at Marseilles. On her release she took the name of the Comtesse de Beaulieu, and, establishing herself by means of secreted booty in a fine mansion, succeeded in obtaining from a Marseilles jeweller goods to the value of 100,000 fr. Having turned these into money she went to Nantes, and, under the name of Baronne Fineau d'Icard, leased a villa in a fashionable quarter of that town. By her profuse liberality to the poor and her regular attendance at church she imposed upon her neighbours so successfully as to be a welcome visitor at several *salons*. Thus favourably situated, she managed to get considerable advances from the local bankers and then decamped. After a short stay at Montmorency, where she ingratiated herself so far with a wealhty lady resident as to obtain permission to take her daughter away as a visitor, the adventuress proceeded to Lyons and put up at the Grand Hotel, where her career was interrupted by a visit from the police charged with a warrant from the Nantes Tribunal of a somewhat old date.

RIOTING AT MARSEILLES.

Serious rioting has occurred at Marseilles. On Saturday, July 17, the *Soleil du Midi*, a Monarchical journal which is not noted for the moderation of its language, was, in consequence of some disparaging remarks on General Boulanger, the object of a hostile manifestation. On Sunday night its offices were again assailed by the mob. What seems to have enraged the Radical Republicans of Marseilles was the posting up of a telegram, stating that Marshal Bazaine intended to demand the revision of the sentence pronounced against him, on the ground that the military court by which he was tried was presided over by the Duc d'Aumale, who, according to the Republican Government, had not obtained his grade in the army in a regular and legal way ; this irregularity being, it was claimed, sufficient to invalidate the verdict of the tribunal. At nine o'clock on Sunday night this telegram was posted up, just as a numerous crowd arrived in front of the office of the paper to protest against the language it had used in speaking of the demonstrators of the previous evening. The windows were broken, and one of the missiles upset a lamp and set the office on fire. The firemen were soon on the spot, and extinguished the flames before much damage was done ; but the disturbance was not at an end. A soldier who was in the crowd, which by this time numbered about 5,000 persons, suddenly began crying out "Vive le Roi !" The mob would certainly have ill-used him if he had not been rescued by three officers, who pushed him into a cab and drove off with him to the barracks. The police were for a long time powerless even to clear the street in front of the office, and when at length that was accomplished the crowd paraded the streets and created much disturbance by hissing in front of the office of the Monarchical *Gazette du Midi*, and cheering and singing the "Marseillaise" under the windows of the Republican *Petit Provencal* and *Petit Marseillais*. After these exploits the roughs broke into the restaurant called the Maison Dorée, on the pretext that some one at one of the windows had cried "Vive le Roi." At two o'clock in the morning the crowds in the streets were considerable, and it was not until sunrise that order was restored.

There were renewed and more serious disturbances at Marseilles on Monday night. A crowd attacked the offices of the Royalist papers, and the gendarmerie had to be called out to prevent their being sacked. There was a determined fight, and several of the police and soldiers were wounded. The riots were renewed on Tuesday night. The streets had to be cleared by the soldiery and 200 persons were injured.

Floriline !—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

INDIAN VOLUNTEERS IN ENGLAND.

The Kolapore Cup.

The principle competition set down for July 21 was the Rajah of Kolapore's Challenge Cup, and there was an unusual significance attached this year to the contest, on account of the extra number of competitors who have come over to England on account of the Great International Exhibition, and this was considered by those among our Colonial and Indian visitors who are volunteers as a favourable opportunity for them to make an effort to obtain this prize. For their special advantage the Kolapore Cup is this year supplemented by several other prizes, the produce of a grant by the Corporation of the City of London, with subscriptions by John Bertram, Esq., Messrs. Alsopp and Sons, and several other gentlemen who were desirous of giving the Indians and our fellow-subjects from the Antipodes a hearty welcome. The Rajah of Kolapore's Challenge Cup is competed for by teams of eight, as follows :—One team of efficient volunteers from the mother country, one team from the militia and efficient volunteers of every British colony and dependency, one team from members home on leave of the India Staff Corps, or of the covenanted or uncovenanted Indian service or Indian volunteers—or of all four. To be shot for at 200, 500, and 600 yards, making an aggregate score, seven shots at each distance. The cup to be held for the year by the team making the highest aggregate score. In connection with this prize the National Rifle Association give 24*l*. to be awarded to the mother country team in the event of its winning the cup. The National Rifle Association also give a prize of 80*l*. to be awarded to the team, exclusive of the mother country team, which makes the highest aggregate score in the competition. Following are the individual scores :—

	200	500	600	Tl.
Mother Country.				
Sergt. West	31	27	30	88
Corp. Parry	29	32	26	87
Private M. Caldwell	29	32	24	85
Private Geddes	29	29	26	84
Sergt. Bates	29	33	22	84
Corp. W. Caldwell	29	32	20	81
Private Kemp	26	32	22	80
Private McVittie	29	25	23	77
	231	242	193	666
Canada.				
Colour-Sergt. Bell	29	32	29	90
Trooper Beatty	31	27	28	86
Sergt. Russell	23	33	28	84
Sergt. Armstrong	25	27	28	80
Private Leggie	29	25	25	79
Lieut. Maxwell	27	21	28	76
Colour-Sergt. King	27	24	25	76
Private Kimmerly	31	21	23	75
	222	210	214	646
Guernsey.				
Sergt.-Major Le Page	29	23	32	84
Corp. Smith	30	24	28	82
Private Le Maistre	29	24	28	81
Private Dorey	27	29	25	81
Private Rabey	28	28	24	80
Private Falla	32	25	22	79
Colour-Sergt. Brache	30	28	20	78
Sergt. Valpied	30	21	20	71
	235	202	199	636
Australia.				
Colour-Sergt. Barron	28	31	29	88
Sergt. Grimes	31	23	29	83
Lieut. Keating	28	26	28	83
Private Allan	27	26	29	82
Lieut. Cook	29	27	24	79
Lieut. Watchorn	30	22	21	73
Colour-Sergt. Gee	29	29	15	73
Private Churchill	27	26	18	71
	229	210	193	632
Jersey.				
Private Maratt	33	26	28	87
Battalion Sergt.-Major Gaudin	28	26	27	81
Colour-Sergt. Laurens	30	26	25	81
Lieut. Lewis	31	28	19	78
Sergt. Edsal	30	27	20	77
Private Gale	31	26	19	76
Colour-Sergt. Caplin	28	27	20	76
Private Mallett	31	19	21	71
	242	205	179	626
India.				
Sergt. Murray	28	31	25	84
Lieut. Crozier	29	20	29	78
Lieut. Dale	29	25	22	76
Sergt. Mawhood	27	27	21	75
Colour Sergt. Harwood	27	29	17	73
Lieut. Spooner	25	20	27	72
Lieut. Davis	25	23	21	69
Capt. Saise	29	25	14	68
	219	200	176	595

For the Corporation Prize Sergt. Armstrong, of Canada, shot well, after getting a miss with his second shot, and adding 40 points to his previous range total scored a victory from Capt. Barnhill by two points. The result of every shot fired by the winners of prizes is appended :—

The City of London Corporation Prizes for Colonial Volunteers.

Ten Shots at 600 yards and Ten Shots at 800 yards.

Sergt. Armstrong, Canada, Corporation Cup and 25*l*.	2252454555—39 5053555453—40	79
Capt. Barnhill, Canada, Corporation Cup and 20*l*.	2345545255—40 5453535304—37	77
Private Churchill, Australia, 18*l*.	3425435542—37 5554245322—37	74
Sergt. Leach, India, 10*l*.	0523255454—33 5243444355—39	72
Capt. Hood, Canada, 10*l*.	5344242352—34 3344544245—38	72
Pte. Russell, Canada, 10*l*.	2244235433—32 3445353533—38	70
Lieut. Spooner, India, 10*l*.	5523332542—34 4525544223—36	70
Sergt. Grimes, Australia, 6*l*.	4423244534—35 3355533224—35	70
Able Seaman Fenn, Australia, 8*l*.	3234225455—35 5243535503—35	70
Staff-Sergt. Wilson, Canada, 8*l*.	5322354534—36 2343423544—34	70
Lieut. Davis, India, 8*l*.	5755434453—40 0353242343—29	69
Pte. Allen, Australia, 8*l*.	4352353452—36 4054333523—32	68
Pte. Stanton, Canada, 8*l*.	2320553525—32 3425353324—35	67
Trooper Beatty, Canada, 5*l*.	4222432404—27 5545255332—39	66
Lieut. Blair, Canada, 5*l*.	5402534303—29 4543334533—37	66
Colour-Sergt. Gee, Australian, 5*l*.	2252424542—32 0443443345—34	66
Colour Sergt. Harwood, India, 5*l*.	5542544253—39 3505222333—27	66
Lieut. Golding, Australia, 5*l*.	5402545522—34 4050332554—31	65
Lieut. Cork, Australian, 5*l*.	3342543555—39 0023334532—25	64
Sergt. Mawhood, India. 5*l*.	5003245552—31 2343304355—32	63
Sergt. Proud, Canada, 5*l*.	2340452325—30 5034425333—32	62
Staff-Sergt. Mitchell, Canada, 5*l*.	2524345420—31 5230333354—31	62
Pte. Kimmerly, Canada, 5*l*.	4532304555—36 4333224032—26	62
Pte. Riddle, Canada, 5*l*.	3304244525—32 5332244430—29	61
Lieut. Maxwell, 5*l*.	2334535452—36 350330[illegible]455—25	61
Pte. Lenahan, India, 5*l*.	4205412542—28 5535303350—32	60
Capt Powell, Australia, 5*l*.	2022325555—31 3034325243—29	60
Sergt. Ralston, Canada 5*l*.	4504444452—36 4330300443—24	60

Lieut. Davis and Capt. Barnhill having made 40 points each at 600 yards shoot off the tie for the prize given by Mr. Steward.

A PERILOUS POSITION IN THE ALPS.

A correspondent to the *Times* says that on the 12th ultimo Herr F. Burckhardt, member of the Basel section of the Swiss Alpine Club, accompanied by the guides Fritz Teutschmann and Johann Jossi, both from Grindelwald, made an attempt to ascend the Jungfrau from that side—no very difficult feat in ordinary circumstances. After leaving the Guggi cabin, the party had to mount the glacier of the same name, an enterprise of some difficulty. The usual precautions were, of course, taken—that is to say, the three men were roped together, Herr Burchhardt in the middle, one of the guides before, the other behind him. When the climbers reached the *séracs*, at a point marked on Siegfried's map as being at an elevation of 2,700 metres, an enormous piece of ice broke off from the upper part of the glacier and came thundering down the *arrête*. Although by good fortune the mass of the avalanche did not sweep across the path of the three men, they were struck by several large blocks of ice and sent flying. Jossi, who was leading, went head first into a crevasse of unfathomable depth, dragging after him Herr Burckhardt, who, however, contrived to hold on to the edge of the crevasse, but in such a position that he could not budge, and was unable to help either himself or Jossi. Their lives at that moment depended absolutely on the staunchness of Teutschmann, who alone had succeeded in keeping his feet. It was beyond his power to do more; impossible by his own unaided strength to haul up the two men who hung by the rope. If he had given way a single step all three would have been precipitated to the bottom of the crevasse. So there he stood, with feet and alpenstock firmly planted, holding on for dear life, conscious that the end was a mere question of time and a very short time ; his strength was rapidly waning, and then? It would have been easy for the two to escape by sacrificing the third. One slash of Burckhardt's knife would have freed both Teutschmann and himself. But no such idea occurred to either of them. They were resolved to live or die together Half an hour passed ; they had almost abandoned hope, and Teutschmann was well-nigh exhausted, when help came just in time to save them. The very same morning another party, consisting of two German tourists and the two guides Peter Schlegel and Rudolph Kaufmann, and started from the little Scheideck for the Jungfrau, and, coming on traces of Burckhardt's party, followed them up, and arrived before it was too late on the scene of the accident. Without wasting a moment Schlegel went down into the crevasse and fastened Jossi to another rope, so that those above were enabled to draw him up and release Burckhardt and Teutschmann. Jossi, although bruised and exhausted, was able to walk as far as the Scheideck, and all reached Grindelwald in safety.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT EXPOSED.

The *Times* commented on July 19 upon the failures of British ordnance described in letters which it has printed from Mr. Armit. Having recalled the mismanagement exposed by Sir Emerson Tennent in his "Story of the Guns," the *Times* remarks that the years that have elapsed since that story was written have brought about no changes in the course of events. Indeed, as regards the actual results of gun-making, things have been going steadily from bad to worse. It is unquestionable that the captains of a large number of English men-of-war have received orders not to fire their big guns ; and that some ships under this prohibition have been left to be the sole protectors of important British interests :—

A wholly new form of accusation has, within the last few weeks, been publicly made against those who are responsible for an endless series of follies and disasters. It has long been manifest that the department was incompetent ; it is now openly said to be corrupt. Colonel Hope, who is a distinguished soldier, the possessor of the Victoria Cross, has offered to establish an accusation of "wholesale corruption" against the "department which supplies guns which burst, rifles and cartridges which jam, bayonets which bend, and swords which will not cut," if a proper inquiry is held in broad daylight. Mr. Lynall Thomas has offered to lay before the Attorney-General proofs of specific acts of fraud and perjury committed by high officers of the same department. The offer of Colonel Hope has been met by dexterous but transparent evasion ; that of Mr. Lynall Thomas has been simply declined. It may be well, in many circumstances, to treat charges of this kind with contempt, and to repose implicit confidence in men who have been selected, on any sound principle, for responsible positions. The present instance, however, is hardly of this kind ; for the reason that such charges, although now for the first time preferred openly and in print, have for many years been current in private circles. There are many provincial towns in and around which various manufacturing industries that supply necessaries to the army are located ; and every one who has lived in these towns is aware of the common belief the nothing can be sold to the War Office except at the aid of bribery. It is also said that there is quite a thriving industry which consists in buying condemned stores at one depôt and sending them in again as new at another. Some years ago, when the gun question was exciting temporary interest, it was said by dealers in steel that a high official, with whom rested the placing of contracts to the extent of hundreds of thousands of pounds, was a constant and very unlucky gambler on the turf, where his losses much exceeded all his known sources of income. Such stories may or may not be true, or, if they contain any element of truth, it may be grossly exaggerated ; but the denial of inquiry is alone sufficient to confer upon them vitality.

The following letter has been sent to the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, War Office :—

July 21, 1886.

Sir,—We beg to call your attention to the leading article in the *Times* newspaper of the 19th inst., in which publicity is given to charges of corruption against officials of the Ordnance Department of the War Office.

As we have been successively in responsible charge of that department as Directors of Artillery and Stores during the last eleven years we most respectfully ask the Secretary of State's protection from such charges, the truth of which we absolutely deny.

We court the fullest inquiry by any tribunal which he may deem it desirable to appoint, and we ask this, not only for ourselves, but also on behalf of the military officers and other officials attached to the department.—We have, &c.,

F. A. Campbell, General,
Edmund Reilly, Major-General. Inspector-General of Artillery.
H. J. Alderson, Brigadier-General.

Mr. W. Woodall replied, stating that he had submitted the letter to the Secretary of State for War.

He desires me to say that the charges of corruption made by Lieutenant-Colonel Hope and Mr. Armit were of a vague character and unsupported by any statement of facts. They have now, however, received the currency and countenance of the *Times* newspaper, which has, moreover, extended them beyond the officers of the Ordnance branch of this department to other officials connected with the purchase or reception of military stores. It is, therefore, not surprising that gentlemen whose honour is impugned by such insinuations should be anxious to clear themselves from them.

But, with reference to the request made by you that an inquiry should be instituted into these allegations, the Secretary of State fails to see what definite matter there is that could be referred to the consideration of a Commission, however constituted ; and, further, it is obvious, and, indeed, it is demanded by those who make the charges, that the tribunal conducting such an inquiry should have power to examine on oath and protect witnesses. This power, however can be given to a Royal Commission or other body only by Act of Parliament, and in order to procure the assent of Parliament to such a measure, some *primâ facie* evidence, and not mere rumour and vague assertion, must be adduced.

In the absence of any such *primâ facie* evidence (which he has invited from those making the charges), the Secretary of State has not the power to institute any inquiry which could be of service in satisfactorily disposing of such imputations.

In the mean time the Secretary of State authorizes me to say that nothing that has come within his cognizance has weakened his belief in the perfect integrity of the officers of the department, and that his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, whom he has consulted, concurs in these views.

ANGLO-AMERICAN EXTRADITION.

The following is the text of the new Anglo-American Extradition Treaty :—

"Whereas by the 10th article of the Treaty concluded between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty on the 9th of August 1842, provision is made for the extradition of persons charged with certain crimes ; and whereas it is now desired by the high contracting parties that the provisions of the said article should embrace certain crimes not therein specified, and should extend to fugitives convicted of the crimes specified in the said article and in this Convention, the said high contracting parties have appointed their plenipotentiaries to conclude the Convention for this purpose—namely, the President of the Uited States Mr. Edward J. Phelps, Envoy Extraordinary of the United States to the Court of St. James, &c., and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom the Right Honourable Archibald Philip, Earl of Rosebery, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c., who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles :—

"Article 1.—The provisions of the 10th article of the said Treaty are hereby extended to apply to and comprehend the following additional crimes not mentioned in the said article—namely, (1) manslaughter, (2) burglary, (3) embezzlement or larceny of the value of $50 or £10 and upwards, (4) malicious injuries to property whereby the life of any person shall be endangered, if such injuries constitute a crime according to the laws of both the high contracting parties, and the provisions of the said article shall have the same effect with respect to the extradition of persons charged with any of the said crimes as if the same had been originally named and specified in the said article.

"Article 2.—Provisions of the 10th article of the said Treaty and of this Convention shall apply to persons convicted of the crimes therein respectively named and specified whose sentences thereupon shall not have been executed. In the case of a fugitive criminal alleged to have been convicted of a crime for which his surrender is asked, a copy of the record of conviction and of the sentence of the Court before which such conviction took place, duly authenticated, shall be produced, together with evidence that the prisoner is the person to whom such sentence refers.

"Article 3.—This Convention shall not apply to any of the crimes herein named and specified which shall have been committed, or to any convictions which shall have been procured, prior to the date when the Convention shall come into force.

"Article 4.—No fugitive criminal shall be surrendered under the provisions of the said Treaty or of this Convention if the crime in respect of which his surrender is demanded be one of a political character, or if he prove to a competent authority that the said requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for a crime of a political character.

"Article 5.—A fugitive criminal surrendered to either of the high contracting parties under the provisions of the said Treaty or of this Convention shall not, until he has had an opportunity of returning to the State by which he has been surrendered, be detained or tried for any crime committed prior to his surrender other than the extradition crime proved by the facts on which his surrender was granted.

"Article 6.—The extradition of fugitives under the provisions of the said Treaty and of the present Convention shall be carried out in the United States and in Her Majesty's dominions respectively subject to and in conformity with the laws regulating extradition for the time being in force in the surrendering State.

"Article 7.—This Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible. It shall come into force ten days after publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the high contracting parties, and shall continue in force until one or other of the high contracting parties shall signify a wish to terminate it, and no longer.

"In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the same and have affixed thereunto their seals.

"Done at London the 25th of June 1886.

"Edward John Phelps,
"Rosebery."

ACTION AGAINST THE CLAN LINE.

In the Admiralty Division on the 19th July, before Mr. Justice Butt, an action was brought by the owners of the steam-ship President Garfield against the owners of the steam-ship Clan Sinclair to recover damages for a collision which occurred in the Suez Canal on October 27, 1883.

The plaintiffs case was that the President Garfield was properly moored fore and aft at the head of Gare No. 34 in the Suez Canal, the Clan Sinclair being moored from 30ft. to 40ft. astern of her. In these circumstances, a steamer named the Cromer passed the Gare at considerable speed, causing a great amount of wash, and in order to give the Clan Sinclair plenty of room the engines of the President Garfield were set on ahead and her stern ropes were slacked away till she took the ground at the head of the Gare. The Clan Sinclair, however, instead of taking proper precautions, forged ahead, and with her stem struck the port side of the stern of the President Garfield, doing considerable damage.

The defendants, on the other hand, alleged that the collision was caused by the President Garfield coming astern and striking the stem of the Clan Sinclair, and counter-claimed for the damage sustained by the Clan Sinclair owing to the alleged negligence of those on board the President Garfield.

Sir Walter Phillimore and Mr. Leck appeared for the plaintiffs ; the Attorney-General and Mr. Myburgh, Q. C., for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Butt found yesterday, upon the advice of the Elder Brethren, that both the Clan Sinclair and the President Garfield were properly moored for all ordinary circumstances ; but the Cromer, which was proceeding at an excessive rate of speed, brought about an exceptional state of circumstances. He was advised that it was very difficult for an officer to know in which way to turn his engines in order to counteract the effect of the backwash caused in such circumstances, as the tendency at one moment is to be drawn ahead, and at another to be drawn astern. This being so, he (the learned Judge) was of opinion that there had been no negligence on board either the Clan Sinclair or the President Garfield, and dismissed both claim and counter-claim, leaving each party to bear their own costs.

THE CONDUCT OF ENGLAND TO IRELAND.

Mr. Goldwin Smith writes to the *Times* :—In his last letter to the Duke of Westminster the Prime Minister says that "the policy of England towards Ireland, as a whole, has been stamped by the civilized world with discredit, and even with disgrace."

I am tempted to repeat a story which I have told before. When I was Professor of History at Oxford I found myself in the neighbourhood of Val Richer, where Guizot was then living in retirement. I asked and received permission to pay my respects to the great historian. Guizot took me to walk in his garden, where he talked to me about ecclesiastical history and the ecclesiastical politics of the day. At last he came to the subject of Ireland, and I well remember how the old statesman stopped in his walk and, with an emphatic wave of his arm, said, "The conduct of England to Ireland for the last 30 years"—this was about 1865—"has been admirable." I observed that, in the opinion of Liberals, justice still required the disestablishment of the Irish Church. "Yes," replied Guizot, "and that will come ; but I repeat that the conduct of England to Ireland for the last 30 years has been admirable."

"The honour of England" may not, in the calm, unjaundiced view of history, need "clearing" quite so much as Mr. Gladstone thinks, though it is unhappily being besmirched with reckless calumny by those whose first duty is to guard it. The other day Mr. Gladstone compared the passing of the Act of Union to the massacre of St. Bartholomew, which, he avowed, is fully equalled as a foul combination of fraud with force, though it might fall short of it in cruelty. Is a statesman who can say such things in a fit frame of mind for dealing deliberately and wisely with the Irish question ?

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 20th July, 1886.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in council of 22nd February, 1870.

The Rev. C. Clark, Chaplain in the Royal Navy, has been placed on the Retired List from this date.

Royal Marine Artillery.—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col W. D. Welch to be Lieut-Col., vice Tuson, to Special Half-Pay List.

Sub-Lieut F. K. C. Gibbons has been promoted to the rank of Lieut in H. M.'s Fleet.

Staff Eng. W. Vincent has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engr, in H. M.'s Fleet.

Chief Engr. W. J. Pettit has been advanced to the rank off Staff Engr in H. M.'s Fleet.

Staff Surg W. J. Rankin, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surg in H. M.'s Fleet.

In accordance with the provision of H. M.'s Orders in Council of 30th April, 1877, and 27th Nov., 1878—Engr J. Baillie has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Chief Eng.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, July 23.)

India Office, July 23rd, 1886.

The Queen has approved of the following Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieuts.—Lieut. H. B. Borradaile, from the King's Own Borderers ; Lieut. H. F. Holland, from the Dorsetshire Regt ; Lieut. J. Fisher, from the Norfolk Regt ; Lieutenant H. L. Showers, from the Norfolk Regt.

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieuts.—Lieut. H. W. Lowry, from the Royal West Kent Regt ; Lieut. F. Churchill, from the Oxfordshire Light Infy ; Lieut. R. P. Jackson, from the Bedfordshire Regt.

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Lieuts.—Lieut. C. A. Brown, from the Northumberland Fusiliers ; Lieut. R. W. Nicholson, from the 19th Hussars ; Lieut R. Mitchell Betham, from the Worcestershire Regt.

Erratum.—The second Christian name of Lieut R. H. Dawson, whose admission to the Staff Corps was notified in the *London Gazette* of the 5th Feb 1886, is Harry, and not as stated in that *Gazette*.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Aug. 6, 1886.)

Surgn T H Pope, M B, Civil Surgn, Negapatam, and Actg Civil Surgn and Supt of Jail, Bellary, to act as Assist Physician, Genl Hospl, during the employment of Dr. Allison on other duty.

Mr A H T Martindale, of the Covenanted Civil Service, has been permitted by the Right Hon the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr C G W Clogstoun, Actg Assist Supt of Police, South Arcot Dist, to act as Assist Supt of Police, Vizagapatam Dist, during the employment on other duty of Mr H W Lushington, or until further orders.

Mr C J Stuart, Actg Assist Supt of Police, Vizagapatam Dist, to act as Assist Supt of Police, South Arcot Dist, during the employment on other duty of Mr J H Stoddard, or until further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Robert Morris, Assist Collr and First Class Magte in the district of South Arcot, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Fort St George.

Mr H W Ward, Forest Ranger, first grade, Cuddapah, to be Dist Forest Officer, Kurnool.

The following transfers are ordered :—

Mr G F Handcock, Assist Engr, first grade, from the Godavari Eastern Divn to the Rushikulya Divn, to join at the public expense on return from leave.

Mr C W Wood, Assist Engr, second grade from the I Circle, Rushikulya Divn, to the II Circle for duty in the Kistna Western Divn, to join at the public expense on relief by Mr G F Handcock.

The following promotions are made :—

Mr J Hannan, Ex Engr, first grade, sub pro tem, to be Ex Engr, first grade, from 18th June, permanent.

Capt A R F, Dorward, R E, Ex Engr, second grade, sub pro tem, to be Ex Engr, second grade, from 18th June, permanent.

Mr J C Johnston, Ex Engr, third grade, sub pro tem, to be Ex Engr, third grade, from 18th June, permanent.

Mr J E Paul, Ex Engr, fourth grade, sub pro tem, to be Ex Engr, fourth grade, from 18th June, permanent.

Mr J W Martin, Ex Engr, second grade, to be Ex Engr, first grade, from 18th June, sub pro tem.

Captain C B Henderson, R E ; Ex Engr, third grade, to be Ex Engr, second grade, from 18th June, sub pro tem.

Mr H S Taylor, Ex Engr, fourth grade, to be Ex Engr, third grade, from 18th June, sub pro tem.

Mr H E G, Evans, Assist Engr, first grade, to be Ex Engr, fourth grade, from 18th June, sub pro tem.

Assist Engr, Carless, Frst grade to be Ex Engr, fourth grade, from 18th June, temporary rank.

Military Department.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Col T T Turton, SC (p.a.), for ten months.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India with effect from the date on which he is struck off duty :—

Lieut-Col F S FitzPatrick, SC, 2nd in Command, 30th Mad Infy, (m.c.) for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut-Col J H M Barnett, SC, 3 months, (m.c.)
Lieut-Col J S F Mackenzie, SC, 3 months, (m.c.)
Lieut R A Bitherdon, SC, 6 months, (m.c.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 10.

Consols in London yesterday were ⅛ lower again at 101⅛, but while Silver was unaltered at 42d. per oz., the advance in Exchange had reacted favorably on Rupee Paper, in which an advance of 3-16 in 4 and 1 in 4½ per cent is quoted by Reuter.

In the London General Produce markets the movements quoted are an advance of 6d. in Linseed, and 3d. per quarter in Poppy Seed.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed dull, the day's business being only put at 8,000 bales, including 500 Surats. Spot prices were all unchanged, but Americans to arrive were 1-64d. lower, and from New York a decline is advised of 1-16 cent in Ready, and 4 points in Future.

The market here to-day has been very quie with almost nothing doing, and prices are nominally Re. 1 lower all round, although it is doubtful whether the better qualities of ready Cotton could be bought any cheaper.

Wheat is held for previous prices, but the rise in Exchange puts export buyers out of the market for the time being.

Seeds are in pretty much the same position as wheat, firm as regards sellers, but no demand from shippers. The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	1,936	bales.
Wheat	113,916	cwts.
Linseed	16,484	,,
Rapeseed	4,657	,,
Gingelly	6,260	,,
Poppyseed	4,164	,,

Freights show great steadiness. The s.s. Lord Lansdowne is reported fixed for U.K or Continent, September loading, at 22s. Berth rates are 22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d., for Continental Ports 21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d measurement, and 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. wheat for Liverpool.

Exchange.—Reuter reports purchases of Telegraphic Transfers from Government in London yesterday to the extent of 1 lakh on Bombay, and 5 lakhs on Calcutta at 1s. 4 9-32d., and 5 lakhs on Calcutta at 1s. 4 5-16d. This information disclosing, as it did, even greater pressure for money amongst the Banks than was apparent here, imparted a very firm tone to Sterling this morning, with an advance of 1-16d. to 3-32d. in Ready Bills and ⅛ in Forward. Ready Credits were at one time quoted at 1s. 4 15-32d. ; and Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4½d., while for November to January delivery the latter was to be had at 1s. 4d. Late in the day the feeling was quieter, but we close at the following quotations Ready :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4d. to ½d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 4 7-16d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	1·73	,,

A considerable amount of Bank Paper has been placed on the market for resale to-day by speculators which has helped materially to increase the firmness. Bank demand in this way has changed hands at 1s. 4 11-32d., and as there are known to be large speculative contracts for Bank Bills still outstanding, it is possible that rates may be supported thereby.

Government Paper has been firmer to-day, and Fours have advanced to Rs. 97 9-16, Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 101⅞.

Shares are steady but without special change in prices. Spinning mills are firmer perhaps in view of the easier tendency in Cotton ; but values for other things are unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	703¾xd.
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	850xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£57
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,035
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	—	177½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	660
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,925
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	635
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	410
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	440
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	—	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	120
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	665

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£154
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£160½

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	930
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	—	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	00	1,800

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	500
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	—	109
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	692½
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	400
Bo.CottonMf'gCo.,Ld.	600	500	500	..	470
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	970
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld	2,750	200	200	—	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs 25	700
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	170
Colaba Land & Mill Co	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	675
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	600xd.
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	660
City of BombayShares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	915xd.
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	13¾
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	700xd.
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	660
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	—	150
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	—	945
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	—	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	50	Rs. 2½	915
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,210xd.
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	600
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	50	Rs. 25	1,145
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	917½
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	10	Rs. 5	161
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,850
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	700
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	20	1,210
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	182½
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd.
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	560
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co, Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	..	1 0
Narayan Cotton Mills	670	1,000	1,000	...	675
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	920
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	595
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	—	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,000	500	500	—	90
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	915
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	920
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,330
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000		725
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	272½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	540
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	790
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co	770		1,000	—	835

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	190 145
Badham, Pile &Co.Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	133
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	164
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	22
Do. New issue	500		37	10 2-3p.c	22
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	655
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	126
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,980
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	755
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	17
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	122½
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	107
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	11½
Kurrachee IceCo.,Ld.	600	500	300		...
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	336
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	98xd
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	2xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	118
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	322½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	71
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	97
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	8¼
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	9	1,080
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1	170xd
Western India Flour Mills	,000	125	100	12 p.ct	135
M. M. .ody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	202½

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The barque Jane, 255 tons, Capt. R. Evans, will sail to-day, for Moulmein with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Helmsley 1,194 tons, Capt J. Rice, sailed yesterday, for ballast, with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Restitution, 2,171 tons, Capt. R. Abbo, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Inchlonga, 1,998 tons, Capt. M. T. Moss, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (July 9), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh & Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Java, 943 tons, Capt. J. Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, (27th July), with 13 cases opium and general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Harrison, Col Trevor, Mr. R. A. Townsend, Mr. B. J. Townsend and 38 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Henzada, 1,340 tons, Capt. H. M. Ingram, sailed yesterday for London via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For London.—Mr. W. C. Jata, Conductor J. Kirk and Mr. D. Graham. For different ports., three decks.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

10th August.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Lombardy	..	......	A	......
,, Victoria	2205	W. Russell	B	W. and A. Graham & Co.
,, Hydaspes	1890	G. Scrivener	..	......
,, Zambesi	1540	S. F. Cole	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Clan Sinclair	1911	C. E. Darby	F	Finlay, Muir&Co
,, Renfrew	1368	G. F. Legget	E	......
,, Regius	..	......	...	......
,, C. Mackay	1432	J. Lowe	..	Finlay, Muir&Co
,, D. Balduino.	3044	G. Dodero	..	Florio Rubatino & Co.
,, Restitution	2171	R. Abbot	L	McCulloch & Co
,, Friary	1505	F. R. Evans	..	......
,, City of Carthage	2651	W. M. Greme	M	Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
,, Rialto	1799	F. Kerr	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Helmsley	1194	J. Race	O	......
,, Accomac	...	......	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Mameluke	...	......	O	......

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
10	Inchlonga (s)	Moss	London, July 9.
	Java (s)	Skinner	Busreh, July 27.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
10	Pemba (s)	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
	Taif (s)	Schumaker	Mauritius.
	Shannon (s)	Crewe	London.
	Helmsley (s)	Rice	Belfast.
	Henzada (s)	Ingram	London.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Barque Jane, Evans, for Moulmein.
Steamer Restitution, Abbot, for Dunkirk.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Satara, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Barque Lioness, for Mauritius.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, August 9.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·722
Temperature of the Air	82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·8
Dew Point	73·5
Relative humidity of Air	·754
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·8
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·8
General Directions of Wind*	W, WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	244
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	0·26
,, ,, year	80·47
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 10th Aug.	0·05

* From midnight to midnight.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 10.

From Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—2 cases. silvered plate glass, Merwanjee Nowrojee.

Clan Buchanan s—1 hogshead brandy, Pestonjee and Co.

From Glasgow.

City of Carthage s—13 bales paper, S. A. S. Dawood ; 100 cases sulpheric acid, Latham, Abercombie and Co ; 50 drums soft soap, C Macdonald and Co.

Armenia s—2 hogsheads whisky, Green and Read.

Cuba s—3 hogsheads ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Kt. of St. Patrick s—51 cases whisky and 51 cases ginger wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From London.

Brindisi s—55 packages hams, bacon, cheese, provision, &c., The Co-operative Stores; 23 cases soap, oilmanstore, &c., C. N. Patell and Co ; 11 cases medicine, Hurjee Mooljee and Co ; 187 boxes brandy and 101 cases old tom, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Lalpoora s—4 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Kangra s—5 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Hanzada s—10 packages writing paper, Dorabjee Bomonjee and Co ; 75 boxes candles, E Sumsoodin and Co ; 10 cases Cognac, B. and A. Hormusjee.

Clyde s—3 cases brandy, R. Purshotum.

Dago s—15 packages empty sodawater bottles, Muncherjee Rustomjee ; 6 cases paper, J. A. Ameen ; 25 drums spirit of turpentine, M. Ebram.

Teheran s—5 cases brandy, Bodger, Warburton and Co.

Bokhara s—2 cases brandy ; R Purshotum.

Form Venice.

Gwalior s—100 cases soap, Bennett and Co.

From Antwerp.

Dago s—54 cases candles, Bhaichund Roopchund and Co ; 17 packages glassware, Geo Jennings and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 9.

Ebden, Major, Bo. 23 L I, on duty, from England.

Szezpans W., Lt-Col, Bl Staff Corps, on leave, from England.

Broadhurst, Lt, Ms 14 Hus, on leave, from England.

Graham, Major, Bl 6th Dra Guards, on leave, from England.

Pottinger, Col, Bo R A, on duty, from Aden.

Harrison, Capt, Bo 4 Rifles, on leave, from Aden.

Welchman, Capt, Bl Hyd Congt, on furlough from Bolaram.

August 10.

Ellis, Major, Bl, R A, A Q M G, on leave, from Simla.

Fry, Capt, Bl., 2 W Yorkshire, on leave, from Mooltan.

DEPARTURES.—August 7.

O'Connell, Major, Bo, Half Pay List, to England.

August 9.

Milner, Major, Bo, R A, from leave, to Ahmedabad.

August 10.

Bird, Lieut, Bl, on leave, to England.

Randall, Capt, Bo, 2 Lane Fus, on Med Certificate, to England.

Douglas, Col, Bl, S C, on retirement, to England.

Welchman, Capt, Bl Hyd Contgt, on furlough, to England.

Broadhurst, Lt, Ms 14 Hus, on duty, to Secundrabad.

Ellis, Major, Bl, R A, A Q M G, on leave, to England.

Fry, Capt, Bl, 2 W Yorkshire Regt, on leave, to England.

Harrison, Capt, Bo 4 Rifles, on leave to Poona.

Goldsmid, Lt, 40 Bl Inf, on leave, to England.

Pottinger, Col, Bo R A, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 11th August, 1886.

There will be drill in the Town Hall, this day, Wednesday, the 11th instant, from 9 to 10 p.m., and every Wednesday, until the 15th of October 1886. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

Dr. B. O'BRIEN, M. D., Civil Surgeon, Fyzabad, writes :—" Mr. N. Lazarus, Optician, examined my vision, and I have much pleasure in testifying to the accuracy with which he determined the proper glasses for me to wear. His method of examination is a very ingenious and accurate one, and by it he should be able to ascertain the proper glasses for the correction of all the errors of refraction met with in the eye."

Spectacles and Eye-glasses adapted personally and by correspondence.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLEAGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)

Fresh Consignment of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month

Plain Square .... Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square .... ,, 861
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs).. ,, 1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano .... Rs. 35-0 per month for 21 months
Sympathetic Square .... ,, 38-0 ,, ,,
Boudoir (on three Legs).. ,, 70-0 ,, ,,
Tin Lined Case .... Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION at Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
Poona : East.-St. 1. Bombay : 43, Esplanade Road.

JUST RECEIVED.
A SAMPLE SHIPMENT OF THE ORIGINAL PATENT
DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.
Orders are now being registered by
JOHN ROBERTS & CO.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

PINHEY—ROWLATT—July 13, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Edward, second son of Mr Justice Pinhey, late Bombay Civil Service and Judge of the High Court, Bombay, to Juliet Mary, widow of the late Captain F B Morris, Bengal Army, and second daughter of the Rev J C Rowlatt, Priest Vicar of Exeter Cathedral.

DEATHS.

BODE—July 7, at Saddington Rectory, Leicestershire, suddenly, the Rev G C Bode, Rector, aged 64.

DALLAS—July 12, at the house of her son-in-law, G H Brett, 14, The Avenue, Colchester, Catherine Matilda Dallas, widow of the late Henry George Dallas, Lieut 33rd Madras Infantry, and daughter of the late Major Wm F Hill, of the Polygon, Southampton.

INGLIS—July 2, at No 1, Portswood Park, Southampton, William Money Inglis, second son of the late David Deas Inglis, of Inverness, and formerly of the Bombay Civil Service, and of Martha Inglis, his wife.

WHINFIELD—July 11, at Dartmouth, Eleanor, wife of Edward H Whinfield, of Ravensbury, Dartmouth, and late of H M's Bengal Civil Service.

WISE—July 11, at Ramsgate, James Fownes Norton Wise, J P, of Rostellan Castle, county Cork, late H E I C S, aged 52.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

READ—August 3, at Gorakhpur, N-W P, the wife of Stephen George Read, of a daughter.

SANDERS—August 3, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr Sanders, C S, of a son.

DEATH.

DEANE—July 27, at Nahun, Sirmoor State, Surgeon-Major John Richard Deane, Retired List, and late Medical Adviser to H H the Raja of Sirmoor.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1886.

The *Spectator* has made its contribution to the discussion of the exodus to the Hills question—a contribution that will not, we fear, be entirely acceptable to Calcutta. This most analytical of the London papers accepts half the case against the Government, but it rejects that half of the case which Calcutta most fondly clings to. It confirms all that has been said against the continued presence of the Government in the Himalayas ; but it finds an excuse for them in the intolerable discomforts of life on the banks of the Hooghly, and urges them to find a permanent capital elsewhere. The article, indeed, is so discriminating in its praise and blame that if it had appeared in time for use at the great meeting a month ago about which so much has been said we should have heard one-half of it quoted there, while upon the remainder there would have been a discreet silence. The "misfortune for India that Calcutta should be its capital" is too plainly the discovery of an impartial inquirer to be admitted by *ex parte* orators on the other side of the country. And, truth to say, the London paper fails in no respect in its effort to make Calcutta appear a city to be shunned of all men who love life and wish to see good days. Thick, indeed, are the colours in which it paints its picture of a capital which euphemists and *Daily Telegraphers* write down in their maps as the "City of Palaces." The most accomplished and most recent of tourists, who declared everywhere but in his book that he would sooner live in the Old Kent Road than in Calcutta, must have filled the mind of his brother scribe with these dreadful notions about "the marshiness of a soil in which water rises if you probe it with a walking stick" ; the steamy sultriness of the climate ; the depressing effect upon nerves, spirits and temper ; the absence of scenery, of society, of sport, and of out-door life ; the "dull green jungle" around it, which stretches endlessly on every side over a damp plain, on which there is no stone, hill, or undulation for hundreds of miles. Against all this Calcutta must and will defend itself. It is not our business on this side of India to prove that *Urbs Secunda in Indis* has been basely maligned by what the ever inventive Bengali daily whom we have so unavailingly tried to please will be certain to call a retained, hired, or inspired London journal. But Englishmen and women do go there and live to tell the tale of such delights and woes as life in Calcutta is made of, and if no advantage is taken of our impartiality we do not mind confessing to a suspicion that Calcutta is not quite so intolerable, nor is Simla quite so tolerable, a place as the limner of the *Spectator* makes it in his picture. The "glorious scenery of Simla, and full sight at once of perpetual snow and of the glaring plains beneath in a climate more exhilarating than that of England" are all very well ; but the climatic reputation of Simla will one of these days go bankrupt for all that unless the proper authorities awaken to the truth that a hill sanatorium should be above all things sanatory.

All this, it will readily be understood, would have been of small service for pointing the moral of the codex of resolutions passed at the Calcutta Town Hall the other day. The *Spectator* only qualifies itself for awakening a sympathetic response in the Bengali mind when it declares against having a Viceroy seated so far away from India in thought, in feeling, in the pressure of surrounding circumstances, as he is assumed to be at Simla. This is the old "contact" argument over again, which it might have been worth while to discuss had it not already been dealt with pretty freely in these columns, and had not the *Spectator* itself weakened its application to the case of Calcutta by describing the natives of that city as "not natives, but Asiatics wearisomely repeating half-learnt European ideas." So that Calcutta, for the special purposes which it has had in view in this agitation, can scarcely make much of the condemnation which the *Spectator* has passed upon the exodus. India loses something, the argument seems to be, by having the Viceregal Government located for eight months in the year in the Himalayan Capua ; but it loses little or nothing by not having the Government during that time in Calcutta. Of the two members of the proposition the latter seems the more conformable to good sense, but we cannot conceive of its fitting in with the eloquence of the Calcutta Town Hall, where it seemed to be assumed that the voice of sense and truth could be heard only on the banks of the Hooghly, and that a Government which wanted to know what India thought and what India needed must tether itself as closely as it might be to that not always desirable locality. It is only because we have questioned that assumption that some of our contemporaries on the other side have fallen foul of us, the less rational amongst them accusing us, for want of a more heinous offence, of having submitted ourselves to official inspiration. If the Government of India have committed no greater sin than that of showing too small an appreciation of Calcutta as a place of perpetual residence, and as a centre of political light and wisdom, they have assuredly not placed themselves under the condemnation of impartial critics. It needs no inspiration to appreciate the reasons which lead an English statesman to prefer working in healthy conditions to working in the withering atmosphere of a malarious capital, which offers no large political advantages to counterbalance the grievous physical discomforts of residence therein. And to us, of course, the mere abandonment of Calcutta cannot be expected to appear in the same light as it does to those on the spot, who have grown up in the belief that the connection between the Supreme Government and Calcutta is immutable and fixed in the nature of things, and for whom some allowance must be made on the score of local bias.

The *Spectator* strikes in with a note that will jar upon our neighbours' ears when it declares that in spite of all that is to be said against the present system "there is no chance of a change while the alternative is residence in Calcutta." To curse Simla and yet to refuse a blessing upon Calcutta is an exercise of the faculty of discrimination to which one can do justice only on condition that one lives at a safe distance from Bengal. And yet these constant summonses to the Government to go back to Calcutta, heat, malaria, and discomfort notwithstanding, defeat whatever purpose of reason and good policy there may be in this agitation. The hills question would be brought a long stage nearer a settlement if the claims of Calcutta upon the perpetual presence of the Supreme Government were a little less ostentatiously urged. The movement has all along been under suspicion because it seems to be directed not so much towards bringing the Government from Simla as towards fixing them in Calcutta, and whatever practical economies may be made by reducing the scale of the annual migration, this is an effort which the Government will steadily resist, and in their resistance, we believe, they will be supported by the authorities at home and by disinterested opinion in India. When all deductions are made there remains substantial truth in the observation that "Calcutta to a statesman from England, unacclimatized, liable to fever, prostrated by the hot steam, wretched with prickly heat, savage with unaccustomed confinement and want of air, is a dreary prison which, in three months, he thinks it not right to bear." Something like a shriek was recently raised against the brutality of a fictitious proposal to permanently locate a Bengali Secretariat staff at Simla ; are considerations of climatic incompatibility to be thought of only when the Bengali clerk who cannot stand the cold is in question, and are they to be put aside when the English statesman liable to be prostrated by the heat is lectured as to his duty ? State policy, however, will not be determined by such one-sided considerations as those which have been obtruded upon public notice of late. Those who are most deeply impressed with a sense of the inconvenience of Government from the Himalayas—and we are not amongst the number provided there be no undue expenditure in the process—should set about finding an alternative. The candid English critic says "not Calcutta but Poona." What has Bengal to say to that ?

Mr. Wyer at Poona, the other day, in replying to the toast of the Bombay eleven, made a vigorous onslaught upon the demon of lawn-tennis, which bids fair to drive the noble game of cricket out of the field in India, at least. He pointed to the remarkable fact that not one single griffin took part in the late match between Bombay and Poona as a proof of degeneracy of the rising generation, and he ascribed this degeneracy to the pernicious popularity of lawn-tennis among young men, who ought to be cultivating courage and endurance in more manly sports. Now there are and always have been plenty of people to hold the opinion of the gray-haired sires in Stirling, who used to "moralise on the decay of Scottish strength in modern days." Homer makes Hector hurl a stone of such a size that two strong men of the poet's own days could not have lifted it with levers into a waggon. Virgil says that Turnus raised such a stone as twelve men of the poet's degenerate age could not have moved. Scott describes himself and the generation of Britons that maintained the Titanic struggle with Napoleon as "dwindled sons of little men." So if Mr. Wyer is in error, he errs in the very respectable company of Homer, and Virgil, and Walter Scott. Nevertheless, that this common belief about the physical superiority of past ages is a delusion, may be very confidently asserted. The fact that the suits of armour worn by the heroes of Cressy and Agincourt are seen by those who visit the Tower of London to be far too small to encase the stalwart forms of the lifeguardsmen of the present day shows pretty plainly that the modern Englishman is in physique not one whit inferior to his great ancestors. Nor do we think that the increasing popularity of lawn-tennis will lead to any deterioration in the future. It is no doubt true that lawn-tennis has to a certain extent got the better of cricket in this country. Nor is this at all unnatural or discreditable. However lamentable the fact may be, it must be confessed that the noble national game of cricket is not quite suited for all Europeans in this Indian climate. A cricket match requires to be played all through the day. In India it unfortunately happens that our hours of exercise are two short periods in the morning and in the evening, separated by a great intervening spaces of hot hours, during which even Hercules in the biggest of topes could not disport himself in the sunshine without running some risk of getting a sunstroke. The objection to cricket in this country is not that it is too energetic an exercise, for the lawn-tennis player while engaged in his game undergoes much more violent exertion than any cricketer except perhaps the batsman of the hour ; but that, to play a match, it is necessary to be out in the sun at an earlier hour in the day than is safe. Therefore, when compared with cricket, lawn-tennis will always in this country have a great advantage as an amusement, not only for ladies and elderly men, but also for the young and active. Nor is there any reason to believe that the preference for lawn-tennis over cricket is a sign of faintheartedness and want of courage in the rising generation. For after all, cricket is not a game that necessarily tests courage any more than lawn-tennis does. If we wish to find out by an examination of their amusements whether the rising generation is deficient in willingness to face danger the comparative popularity of cricket and lawn-tennis will give us no information. We should rather consider whether the griffins of to-day are less willing to ride steeplechases and shoot tigers and panthers than they were in the past ; and, if lawn-tennis were found to be diverting them from these amusements, there would be some reason to lament. But this is not found to be the case. In spite of lawn-tennis, it is evident that shooting and riding are as popular as ever. The dangerous game of polo, year by year, is gaining an increased number of votaries. The recent institution of the corps of Mounted Volunteers shows that there is no want of horsemanship and warlike spirit among the young men in Bombay. Comforted by such reflections we may safely conclude that lawn-tennis is not quite so black as it is sometimes painted, and that we ought to be thankful for the invention of a game so admirably suited to the climate of India. Without interfering with amusements which really strengthen the nerves and test the courage lawn-tennis is an extremely useful auxiliary, as it supplies a large amount of healthy exercise in short periods of leisure, which could not otherwise be utilised.

The Peninsula and Oriental Company are not deterred by the prevailing depression of the shipping trade from making frequent and important additions to their fleet. A correspondent writing to us on the day before the mail left says that the Company had that day signed a contract for a new vessel of six thousand tons, chiefly for the Australian trade.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 23.

Mr. Gladstone's prompt resignation has put an end to one set of rumours about the intentions of the defeated Government ; and now political gossips are enjoying the fresh and still more delightful amusement of framing a new Cabinet. Now that the Queen has sent for Lord Salisbury, it is certain that we shall not have a coalition Government, which could only be formed under the leadership of some great peer like the Duke of Argyll, whom both Lord Hartington and Lord Salisbury could consent to serve under. It is a matter for deep regret that arrangements cannot be made which would enable the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists to act together as one party ; and Lord Hartington seems, in my humble opinion, to have made the great mistake of his life in refusing to give logical effect to his opinion that the country has not yet realized the extremely perilous character of the political situation resulting from Mr. Gladstone's recklessness, and that it behoves all patriotic Englishmen to put minor questions out of sight till they have succeeded in crushing the Home Rule conspiracy. Tactical considerations have now come into play, and both Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain seem to have made up their minds to wait and see what Mr. Gladstone will do before consenting to take office again. If the late Prime Minister carries out his oft-repeated threat that he will retire into private life, then the leadership of the Liberal party will fall vacant, and Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain might agree to share this coveted post, as in the course of nature Lord Hartington must, in a few years' time, succeed to the Dukedom of Devonshire, and be translated to the House of Lords. They will not, however, and could not if they would, prevent the majority of their immediate followers from voting steadily with the Tories to keep Lord Salisbury's Government in power for some time to come. The process of reorganising the Liberal party will be long and difficult ; as even a programme which it would be possible for the different sections of the party to accept has yet to be devised. Before the task is completed a very considerable number of men now ranked as Liberals will have finally cast in their lot with the Conservative party. The *Standard* this morning speaks of six members who are called Liberal Unionists, but may really be reckoned as Conservatives, thus bringing up our total strength to 323 ; but there are many others who have given pledges to the Tory party not on the Home Rule question only, but on the important matter, to take an instance, of Disestablishment of the Church, and who, as they owe their seats entirely to the Tory vote, will refuse ever to take part in that imaginary alliance of Radicals, Liberal Unionists, and Parnellites, which is already dreamt of by enthusiastic Gladstonians as likely in the near future to turn out Lord Salisbury's Government on some minor issue. In the present hopelessly divided condition of the Liberal party, it seems to me perfectly childish to imagine that the Tories will ever be at a loss to catch the dozen stray votes which will suffice to give them in the present Parliament a clear majority over all other parties combined. I laugh to scorn, therefore, the confident prophecies already uttered by discredited party managers like Mr. Schnadhorst and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, that neither the new Ministry nor the new Parliament will have a long lease of life. I believe that the newly-elected House of Commons will live as many years as the late one lived months, and that, with ordinary prudence, Lord Salisbury ought to keep a firm grip of power for the next six or seven years.

All depends, of course, on the composition of the new Government. The reputation Lord Salisbury's former Government acquired was mainly due to the caution of the Prime Minister in retaining in his own hands the management of foreign affairs. It is understood, however, that he feels unequal to the laborious task of discharging the duties of both these offices again ; and the most interesting question of the moment is, who is to be the new Foreign Secretary ? People who are familiar with the immeasurable ambition of Lord Randolph Churchill assert that that noble lord will not go back to the India Office, but will insist on being appointed to succeed Lord Rosebery. The busy tongue of rumour has also given currency to the report that Lord Lytton is to be the new Ambassador at Paris, in the room of Lord Lyons, who is known to be anxious to retire. These two appointments, if they were made, would certainly not help to create that feeling of confidence in the Conservative Government which is essential to its maintenance in office. An indignant Radical declared to me yesterday that two such men would involve us in a European war before six months were over. This is, of course, an unfair way of putting the case ; but I think for my own part that Lord Randolph would do well to go back to the India Office, where he did so well during his short tenure of power last year, and where his decision of purpose is greatly needed to put an end to the anarchy caused by gross mismanagement in the newly-annexed province of Upper Burma. With regard to the Foreign Office, Lord Salisbury ought to have no difficulty in finding among the members of the House of Lords a capable politician to whom he can entrust this portfolio, and who would do his work under the immediate supervision of the Prime Minister. In the House of Commons it is expected that a great change will be made in the constitution of the front Ministerial Bench. The last Conservative Government was notoriously a scratch one, and its brief career gave Lord Salisbury an opportunity of finding out its weak points. Unquestionably, much dissatisfaction prevails in the ranks of the Conservative party with reference to the way in which they have been led in the House, and loud complaints are freely uttered as to the failure of the so-called leaders to do their fair share of work at the recent election. If Lord Salisbury could have his own way, he would certainly form a completely new Government in which all the intellectual strength of the party would be adequately represented. But a Prime Minister has not a free hand in the choice of his colleagues. He is unavoidably influenced by private friendships, and by those family cliques, or rings, which display the most unwearied energy in labouring for the advancement of their own interests. Both the great political parties are honeycombed with these mutual admiration societies, and their superhuman activity at a Ministerial crisis can only be likened to the buzzing of blow-flies about a lump of carrion. These are the gentlemen who raise the cry, "The spoils for the victors," though, Heaven knows, they have done little or nothing to win the victory the fruits of which they seek to appropriate.

The ridiculously misleading statistics published in some of the Gladstonian papers to prove that the constituencies have only yielded a small majority of votes against Home Rule cannot disguise from intelligent observers the fact that in England three-fourths of the people have renounced Mr. Gladstone and all his works. Even in Scotland the allegiance of his faithful fellow-countrymen has been rudely shaken, and it is no exaggeration to say that the only people he keeps his hold upon are the most poverty-stricken and illiterate classes of the population in the outlying parts of the Kingdom, who unfortunately possess a much larger share of political power than either their intelligence or their tax-paying capacity gives them a claim to. But the misrepresentations to which I have referred of the electoral verdict have apparently had the mischievous effect of inducing Russia to believe that the incoming Ministry will be a very weak one, that Mr. Gladstone will still exercise a commanding influence in the House of Commons, and that now is the time, therefore, for the enemies of England to insult and defy this country. The Batoum incident, in which Russia showed her contempt for English opinion, has been closely followed by the assertion of a claim to territory on the left bank of the Oxus which the English Frontier Commissioners affirm to be beyond all doubt a portion of the Kingdom of our ally, the Ameer of Afghanistan. The Ameer has probably grown tired by this time of giving way to Russia ; and, if he insists on his right to Khoja Saleh, it is obviously impossible for England to desert him. Another diplomatic defeat in Central Asia would be ruinous to our reputation. At the same time, Lord Salisbury must feel conscious that he cannot afford, at the outset of his administration, to quarrel outright with Russia. The freedom of the port of Batoum is of no value whatever to British traders, and a compromise may probably be arranged which will release Russia from her obligations to Europe in the south-east corner of the Black Sea, on the condition that she does not press her claim at Khoja Saleh. This is the best result that can at present be hoped for. A statesman must watch his opportunities to take revenge for slights put upon his country, and Lord Salisbury may be trusted not to forget all he owes to Russia. I cannot but urge, once more, that our policy in disputing with Russia about little bits of territory, the strategical value of which is an unknown quantity, is a narrow-minded and completely mistaken one. What we have to do is to frame, and consistently carry out, a large and liberal scheme for the extension of English influence and commerce in Central Asia. The Russians have shown a superior degree of intelligence in constructing as rapidly as possible the Trans-Caucasian and Trans-Caspian lines of railway, by means of which they have now established a through line of communication from Europe as far as Merv, while we are still boggling about the laying down of a few miles of railway on the Indian frontier, and are so cautious that we will not make the Ameer agree to the extension of the line to Candahar. A farseeing and truly Imperial Government in this country would not merely make arrangements for running this line on to Herat, but would negotiate conventions with Turkey and Persia for the construction of the Euphrates Valley line and of a railway from the coast of the Persian Gulf to Teheran. The competition of English goods in the markets of Asia, which Russia so greatly dreads, would thus be rendered irresistible.

It is not easy to get at the truth about the real condition of English ordnance. So long as I can remember, there have been in existence two rival schools of gunnery, and every weapon supplied to either the army or the navy has been persistently decried as unscientific and useless. This exaggeration of criticism makes one view with distrust the stories now circulated by men who declare that there is not a gun on board of any one of our ships of war which can be fired without the risk of doing more harm to the English crew than to an enemy. The strongest charges, not only of inefficiency, but of corruption also, have been brought against the heads of the Ordnance Department, who on their part indignantly demand a public inquiry. The War Office says the charges are so vague that there is nothing definite to go upon ; but the anxiety of the public is so great, and the interests involved are of such magnitude, that they have no doubt the House of Commons will take the matter up and appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the whole question. The condition of our Navy ought to be above suspicion, and it is intolerable, at a time when both France and Russia are exhibiting much hostile feeling towards this country, that the hands of the Government should be weakened by a belief that our men-of-war, if they went into action, would be practically defenceless against an enemy's fire. The moral effect upon the English crews of a feeling that the guns they have to handle may burst at each discharge must be most disastrous. Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to learn that the rifle and ammunition now supplied to the army are at last freed from the defects alleged against them, though our field artillery is said to be still greatly inferior to that of foreign armies. The records of Wimbledon this year prove also that Englishmen have not lost their old skill in shooting.

J. M. M.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RIOTING IN BELFAST.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

There was rioting at intervals yesterday in Belfast, and the police again opened fire on the mob. Up to the present eleven rioters have been shot dead and one hundred wounded.

One thousand additional Cavalry and Infantry have arrived in Belfast, and the authorities are preparing to proclaim Martial Law there.

THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

The Mediterranean Squadron, under the command of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, has arrived at Alexandria, where his Royal Highness and his nephew, Prince George, landed yesterday.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUES IN GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9.

Two additional Turkish Army Corps have been ordered to Macedonia as a precaution against the designs of Greece upon that province and intrigues of Russia in that quarter.

THE MEETING AT GASTEIN.

VIENNA, Aug. 9.

Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has arrived at Gastein, where he has had interviews with the Emperor Francis Joseph and afterwards with Prince Bismarck.

The *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung*, in an article on the meeting of the two Emperors, says that the result will be to fortify the friendship of the two Sovereigns and the people of the two Empires.

DACOITY IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 10.

On the 3rd, Major Colquhoun sent a party of 65 Punjabees and Burmans from Sagine to capture some dacoits at Paithegyee, a village about fifteen miles distant. The attack was made about 3 a.m. A sentry, who was wounded and captured, gave information. The village was surrounded, but was found deserted. The party then turned their attention to a pagoda, from which they dislodged the dacoits; the latter suffered but little in consequence of the protection of a four foot wall, but one man, whom the prisoner said was the leader, was seen to fall.

The party of police coming from Myinmoo to Sagine reported being attacked by dacoits, and Major Colquhoun and Mr. Macdermot, District Superintendent of Police, have gone in pursuit on either side of the river Hnoo.

The rainfall in Upper Burma is short, and a famine is not improbable.

Five men have been arrested in possession of rag balls soaked in kerosine-oil, with which they intended setting fire to Mandalay.

Sir Charles Bernard leaves to-day for a three weeks' trip to Bhamo. Mr. Burgess acts for him.

Kumri has broken out amongst the cavalry horses, and carried off so many of them that the Madras Lancers will require to be remounted.

AFFAIRS IN BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

It is believed that if Colonel Lockhart gets a Brigade in Burma, Colonel Collett will probably officiate as Quarter-Master General.

Great difficulty is experienced in getting serviceable mules for the Army Transport. It is found impossible to meet the wants of batteries of Artillery, which require a higher stamp of animal than baggage mules. The mules recently purchased in Sicily were prohibitive in price.

ARMY COMMANDS IN BENGAL.

The question of the redistribution of Army Commands in the Bengal Presidency is likely soon to be settled, and great changes may be expected.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Gwalior, with the Bombay mails of 3rd August, arrived here at 9 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Valetta arrived here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora arrived here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Aug. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Tasmania arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅝

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
4½ " "	70
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ " Sterling Loan	101
4½ " French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver	42

Arrival—Castleford.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, 9.

10 p.m.	80 1

TUESDAY, NIGHT 10.

8 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	82·6
2 p.m.	84·2
4 p.m.	84·2

MR. PLAYFORD REYNOLDS, M. Inst., C.E., Chief Engineer, Baroda State, leaves Bombay for England by to-day's mail steamer on three months' privilege leave.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that lawlessness has considerably increased of late in the Salsette district. Within the past fortnight there have been about half-a-dozen cases of housebreaking and theft, but the police have not yet succeeded in apprehending the culprits. Last week, two burglars stole at night into the farm of a Parsee gentleman at Ghaut Cooper, but fortunately the owner was awakened by a disturbance created by their presence in the poultry-yard. He at once came out of his house and saw at a few yards' distance from him two stalwart men, who immediately made their escape. The Police Superintendent appeared next morning at the farm to make inquires, but the thieves have not yet been captured. It is complained that the police force in Salsette is very inefficient in point of numbers.

THE *Athenæum*, in concluding a review of Mr. G. W. Forrest's Edition of the Mahratta Papers in the Bombay Secretariat, says:—"Let us hope that Prof. Forrest's success in dealing with the records now for the first time printed will encourage the Bombay Government to continue, under his supervision, the work thus promisingly begun. They could not have chosen an editor more thoroughly competent for such a task. So carefully has he discharged it to the smallest detail that there is hardly a misprint noticeable in the whole volume.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY will, it is understood, shortly proceed to England on six months' leave on medical certificate, returning in time to take up his duties in Bengal next April.

THE reliefs for the Burma Expeditionary Force are now being settled. They will comprise a large number of regiments, as nearly all the troops which shared in the original advance on Mandalay will be sent back to India. The plan is to have in the country both the old troops and the reliefs at the same time, and to employ them both during the cold weather in the work of pacification. This would give Sir Herbert Macpherson more than 30,000 men for six months, as the returning regiments would not start back until the spring.

THE recent heavy rain in the Jhelum district has done considerable damage to the Sind-Sagar State Railway. On the right bank of the Jhelum River, near Pind Dadan Khan, some of the smaller bridges and flood openings have been completely wrecked.

A CARBINE was stolen from the lines of the 1st Bengal Cavalry at Peshawur on the night of the 26th ultimo.

THE *Indu Prakash*, in mentioning that the Committee of the Corporation had reported in favour of accepting the new site for the Municipal offices, expresses the hope that the Corporation will deal with the subject with greater wisdom.

THE question of the Jhansi railway station site has already been settled, and orders have been issued by the Government of India. One general passenger and goods station is to serve both Jhansi cantonment and city, and each branch of the Indian Midland Railway system (*viz.*, from Gwalior, Cawnpore, Banda, and Bhopal) is to enter the station on its own separate line, and thus enable the traffic to be worked from one central station. The site which, for the benefit of local residents we may state is nearly parallel to and about 600 yards to the west of site No. 2, originally selected, seems the most suitable for all interests concerned; it is not too far from the fort, city, or cantonments; it does not in any way confine the cantonment; and at the same time it affords ample space east of the railway for the extension of the civil station and for the dwellings of the railway employés. It, however, necessitates the abolition of the village of New Jhansi, but this would seem to be of no material consequence, as under the altered conditions involved by the cession of Jhansi the clerks and others who lived there will now prefer residence in the city or elsewhere. Such of the buildings as are suitable for the purpose will be used as residences, &c., by the railway officials. Jhansi will, on the completion of the Indian Midland Railway system, be a most important junction, and its requirements in this respect have been primarily kept in view; but its importance as a military centre has not been overlooked, and the railway station will in itself be capable of defence. The old fort is to be repaired and armed, and a redoubt will probaby be constructed on the Chatai Toria. Thus the approaches to the railway position will be commanded on three sides. A good broad road will lead from the city to the passenger station, and there will be direct road communication between the workshops and the cantonments. No orders have yet been given regarding the water-supply, but most probably the proposal to obtain water from the Pahuj River will be adopted. The project is to be carefully worked out by the engineers in communication with the local Government.

THE proposed tour of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab through the Hills has been abandoned. It is not yet settled, however, where Sir Charles Aitchison will go at the end of the Simla season; the matter depending on the Viceroy's movements. Lord Dufferin is meditating, we believe, a visit to Peshawar and the Frontier, though he would probably not leave the line of rail. Possibly His Excellency might stop at Lahore, in which case advantage would be taken of his visit to give *eclat* to the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Punjab Chief's school.

THOMAS STEVENS, the special correspondent of *Outing*, who has been making a tour of the world on a bicycle, and who was checked while penetrating Afghanistan, writes to a personal friend under date of 16th of June from Constantinople:—

> You have heard, perhaps, that while I was a prisoner at Herat I wrote Col. Ridgeway, of the Boundary Commission, asking him, if possible, to assist me through to India, and that for answer the Governor of Herat received instructions to escort me back into Persia. I have met English travellers and others since, who think Col. R. might have assisted me through that intervening few hundred miles, knowing that I had ridden from San Francisco to get there. Col. R. doubtless knows his reason for ignoring my request, better than anybody else does, and the difficulties of the situation are probably greater than most people imagine. I saw quite enough in Afghanistan to understand why nobody, and particularly no newspaper correspondents, are allowed in there at the present time, and could write an article on what I saw that would no doubt create something of a sensation in London; but, of course, I should be sorry to allow anything to escape me that might perphaps tend to aggravate the situation of affairs on the frontier. I cannot help thinking, however, that had it happened to be anybody less favourable to our interests in Afghanistan than myself that had penetrated thus far behind the scenes, it might have been as well to have treated him with a little more courtesy than to have him unceremoniously bounced out of the country. These thoughts occurred to me the other day in Tiflis, when a Russian officer, of sufficient influence and importance to be related to the Empress, approached me and tried to pump me concerning the roads and the nature of the country down below Herat.

PUBLIC interest in Egypt is now centred on the fate of the Damietta Harbour scheme. The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

> This most important project has been under consideration by the Government for many years; and putting aside all the solid arguments furnished by figures, there could be no more convincing proof of the future utility of the proposed harbour than the stubborn opposition it meets with in Alexandria. If the project were a bad one the Alexandria merchants could afford to snap their fingers; but on Monday six of the principal contractors dismissed all their hands, saying that if the project were adopted it would be useless to continue building in Alexandria. The local papers also contain articles intended to damage the scheme, the chief argument being that, if passed, many large houses would transfer their offices to Damietta. I feel bound, in the interests of Egypt, to protest most strongly against the probability of a few private individuals being permitted to block a project of such general advantage. The representative of one firm at Zagazig told me that last year he had saved £2,000 by sending his cotton by a circuitous route *via* Ismailia to Port Said by water, and that even in that case the cost was double what would be incurred *via* Damietta. He added that it was easy to demonstrate that one-third of the richest producing land in Egypt would gain nearly 70 per cent. by the establishment of a harbour at the mouth of the Nile at the spot clearly designated by nature for the purpose. The only objection lies in the fact that a few inhabitants of Alexandria, who are accustomed apparently to consider that Egypt was created for their sole benefit, see the probability of losing a few thousands, whilst Egypt gains a million per annum; and I should be entirely failing in my duty were I to omit to point out the present imminent danger of sacrificing enormous public interests to a few private ones in this matter.

THE *St. James's Gazette* says:—"To outsiders, if not to marksmen, the competition for the Kolapore Cup is perhaps the most interesting in the whole series of Wimbledon contests. To see the picked shots of the colonies and dependencies contending against a champion English team is another object-lesson in the right sort of Imperialism. Three times since 1872 the Canadians have proved themselves more than a match for the riflemen of these islands, and have taken the Cup across the Atlantic. Some day, perhaps, it will travel beyond the Indian Ocean and abide for a while in Sydney or Calcutta. This year for the first time teams of Indian and Australian volunteers entered to compete against those of the mother-country, the Dominion, and the Channel Islands, which last ambitiously sent two separate contingents from Jersey and Guernsey. Indian and Australian marksmen, accustomed to southern skies aud suns, are naturally handicapped when shooting in England against Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Canadians; but they made a good fight, and if they were defeated may console themselves by reflecting that they were beaten by one of the very best shooting teams in the world."

THE duel between General Boulanger and Baron de Lareinty was fought with pistols in the forest near Meudon on Saturday morning, July 17. Neither of the combatants was injured. Singularly enough (the *Times*' correspondent remarks), while the seconds were settling the preliminaries, the two principals had an amicable conversation. General Boulanger, as the offended party, chose pistols, and, two pistols having been loaded and assigned by lot to the combatants, the latter were placed at a distance of 25 paces. General Boulanger was to fire first, but his pistol missed fire. M. de Lareinty then fired obliquely, not aiming at his antagonist. M. de Lareinty, imagining that the General had fired in the air, and that he himself had simply imitated him, went up and asked him why he had not aimed at him. The General replied, "I should not have inflicted on you the insult of not firing at you. Look, my pistol has missed fire. One of the seconds thereupon took the pistol and drew the trigger; but it missed fire a second time, and only at the third attempt did it go off. General Boulanger then offered his hand to his antagonist (who distinguished himself in 1870) and said, "I should have been very sorry to deprive France of one of her most valuable defenders." "And I am glad," replied M. de Lareinty, "that our country has still two soldiers more." After a few more civilities the parties left the ground.

THE Russian traveller and Anglo-Cossack, Mr. Macleay, whose name became famous in connection with Germany's recent colonial adventures, has returned to St. Petersburg, and proposes to take a large number of Russian emigrants back with him to New Guinea, to found the first Russian colony beyond the seas. Mr. Macleay has held several interviews with those anxious to accompany him, and 240 persons have already signified their readiness to seek their fortunes with the so-called "King of the Capuans."

HERR WETTENDORF, who during the last six years has occupied the post of Under-Secretary in the Turkish Ministry of Finance, is returning to Germany. Failing health has compelled him to decline the offer of a renewal of his contract with the Imperial Government. The correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

> Talking over affairs with Herr Wettendorf, the latter admitted to me that his efforts during his stay at Varna to put Turkish finances in order had not been crowned with all the success he could have desired, notwithstanding that in his plan of reform he had made many concessions to local customs and prejudices. In his opinion, based upon his six years' experience of things in Turkey, if the financial regeneration of the country is ever to be effected—and he does not despair of this—it must be by the Turks themselves, and not by any individual foreign expert whose services may be acquired by the Porte.

IT is believed that Lord Lyons will retire from the Paris Embassy on or before the completion of his seventieth year, next April. It may be premature to speak of his successor; but, in the probable event of the Conservatives being in office, the post is likely to fall into the capable hands of Lord Lytton.

THE Marquis Tseng is writing an article which will appear in the next number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*.

THE *Novoe Vremya* has discovered a serious attempt on the part of England to extend her political influence to the Nestorian Christians (who have hitherto enjoyed Russian protection) near the Russian frontiers, by means of constant propaganda, zealously carried on in Persia by English missionaries. This discovery is connected with the news of the despatch of two English missionaries, Messrs. Brown and Maclean, to Uvia in Azerbijan, the centre of the Nestorians; and the *Novoe Vremya* counsels the adoption of oounteracting precautions on Russia's part.

THE city of Paris has become lately the possessor of a remarkable collection of documents, which will have great interest in years to come for historical investigators. This was the series of death-warrants, extending from the 7th of April, 1808, to the 8th of December, 1832, belonging to Samson, the notorious headsman of the Revolution. The collection was bound up in nineteen volumes, and Samson has prefixed to each volume a summary of the contents. It appears that during twenty-five years he executed 7,143 capital sentences, being an average of 217 executions in each year—rather a busy life. During the twenty-five years he only twice ascended the scaffold without a fatal result—once in 1815, when General Count Lavallette was to have been executed for complicity in the return of Napoleon, but escaped the night before his intended execution through the heroism of his wife. The second time was in 1817, when Philippe-Jean Antoine, a noted criner, was respited at the last moment by Louis XVIII.

IN Montgomery Boroughs the return of Mr. Hanbury-Tracy is to be petitioned against on the ground of bribery and intimidation, and in Denbighshire (Eastern Division) Mr. Osborne Morgan's seat is threatened. In Cardiganshire, where Mr. D. Davies was defeated by nine votes, there is also a talk of a petition. A petition was lodged on July 17 on behalf of Mr. Justin McCarthy, in the Common Pleas Office, Dublin, against Mr. Lewis's return for Londonderry City, on the grounds of personation, bribery, and intimidation. The application for a scrutiny of the voting papers at the late election for Central Leeds on behalf of Mr. James Kitson, the Liberal candidate, who was defeated by a majority of 13 votes, is not to be proceeded with.

POINT FOR CRICKETERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"D. B. T." writes: "In the case of a 'no ball' if the batsman in trying to hit the ball strikes the stumps, is he to be considered out or not out?" The batsman is sent to the wickets to protect his stumps from all balls delivered from the bowler's hand. The fault of the "no ball" is the bowler's, and counts against him. "Clearing the timber" after a batsman has placed himself in position is his fault, and counts against him. He is therefore "out." Does not the law of cricket say, a batsman shall in no case (or way) during the game interfere (strike or meddle) with the wickets; if so, he shall be considered out?—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Aug. 10. SURREY.

MR. DUVAL AND THE "*PALL MALL GAZETTE*."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am not surprised at your editorial comments on that portion of the *Pall Mall Gazette*'s interview with me, in which the writer has managed to somewhat mix Calcutta and Malabar Hill. I should have thought, however, that you would have acquitted me of deliberately stating that Malabar Hill was within four miles of Calcutta. Had you known the close application I have given to Indian geography, and the wear and tear of mind I have suffered in the unravelling of G. I. P. Deccan branches, Central branches, Hyderabad likewise, and East India Railway mysteries, you would not have needed my assurance, that I, at least, am not responsible for the *P. M. G.*'s error of substituting Calcutta for Bombay. I venture to assume that your journalistic instinct told you "some one had blundered," and with a chivalry wherein the pen and not the sword led the attack, you tried to shield the mistake of your brother scribe by suggesting that the fault was mine. I decline to be made responsible for the singular statement that "Calcutta is not a good pitch, from a theatrical point of view, as the theatre-going people live at Malabar Hill," &c. The context, I think, showed plainly that it was Bombay that was meant, but as I did not seek the interview, much less inspire it, I had no opportunity of correcting any mistake that might be made. My chief object in writing you is to ask you to put me right with your readers, and not allow them to imagine that the fact of being interviewed by the *Pall Mall Gazette* had produced softening of the train in—Yours, &c.,

CHARLES DUVAL.

Savage Club, London, July 22.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is the list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations to be held on Saturday, the 14th August:—

I.—Bill and Order of the day:—

1. Bill No. 4 of 1885.—A Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879.—*Second Reading.*

II. Notices of Motion:—

1. The Honourable Mr. Peile will move the following amendment in Bill No. 4 of 1885.

That the words "under this Act or under Bombay Act I. of 1865" be inserted after the word "settlement" in line 17 of section 2.

2. On the motion for the Second Reading of Bill No. 4 of 1885, the Hon.'ble Mr. Dayaram Jethmal will move the following amendment:—

That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the Council, consisting of the Hon.'ble Mr. Peile, the Hon.'ble K. T. Telang and the Hon.'ble B. Tyabji.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	77	18	82	90	78	68	80	46
Aug. 9, Monday	......		....		....		0	1
" 10, Saturday	0	8	0	3	0	17	.....	
Total	77	26	82	93	78	85	80	47
Corresponding date last year	30	82	31	69	29	79	28	87

MALABAR HILL.

	In.	cts.
Aug. 10 up to 10 A.M.	0	16
Previously registered	83	71
Total	83	87

RIFLE MATCH AT MHOW.

A RIFLE MATCH between the Officers of the 98th Regiment and the R. M. R. Volunteers was fired on the R. M. R. Range at Mhow on August 7, with the following result:—

200 yds.—7 shots.

98th.		Vols.	
Capt. Brinkley	26	Lieut. Priestly	26
Lieut. Lee	27	Sergt. Sampson	26
" Gilard	24	" Laker	26
" Rose	28	Corpl. Baptista	31
Sergt.-Major Burrage	27	Vol. Doyle	27
Q. M. S. Iremonger	28	Lieut. Findlay	28
	160		164

500 yds.—7 shots.

Capt. Brinkley	26	Lieut. Priestly	22
Lieut. Lee	31	Sergt. Sampson	28
" Gilard	9	" Laker	15
" Rose	18	Corpl. Baptista	24
S. M. Burrage	28	Vol. Doyle	25
Q. M. S. Iremonger	14	Lieut. Findlay	30
	126		144

600 yds.—7 shots.

Capt. Brinkley	27	Lieut. Priestly	13
Lieut. Lee	25	Sergt. Sampson	24
" Gilard	22	" Laker	16
" Rose	28	Corpl. Baptista	15
S. M. Burrage	22	Vol. Doyle	21
Q. M. S. Iremonger	14	Lieut. Findlay	21
	138		110
Total	424	Total	418

NEEMUCH SKY MEETING.

THIRD DAY, 31st JULY 1886.

THE morning of the third day opened very cloudy, and the weatherwise predicted a wet afternoon; fortunately, however, they proved false prophets, and we were again favored with most beautiful weather. The racing given in detail below requires little comment. The hurdle race showed us a cast-off from a local stable, outstaying the much-fancied and heavily-backed Arab, Unique, who came from Mhow with a high reputation.

For the "Getting Home Plate" five were coloured on the card, and it proved a good thing for Grand Master, who never gave his opponents a chance, and won in a canter from the carefully kept dark Dan Tucker. Four turned out for the All-Horse Handicap, for which Lady Vere, an English thorough-bred mare by Reverberation out of Ravioli, was well backed. Her appearance and subsequent performance, with Richmond on her back, fully justified her followers, as she made mincemeat of her opponents. She shows great quality, and is sure to win a good race when fit. Corinthian ran a good horse, and had he got off better would have made a show with the winner. The Pony Handicap resulted in another disastrous defeat of the talent. As the winner Todleben was little fancied by his connections, having been off his feed, he, however, romped in an easy winner. The Maharajah of Jallawar's Cup was an exercise canter for Mabille, who, we hear, went in to the Maharajah's stable immediately after the race, and we anticipate a speedy recovery of the outlay.

This closed a most enjoyable meeting, the success of which was in a great measure due to the untiring energy of the honorary secretary, Major Willoughby, who for the past month has been unceasing in his efforts to have everything ready, and all were unanimous that it could not have been better managed.

Throughout the lotteries, Pari &c., have been grandly supported by residents, and the cheery visitors, who never flagged for one moment, however much fortune was against them, they each day returned to the contest smiling. The thanks of the meeting are also due to Colonel Princep, 11th., B. C., who gave us his valuable assistance as a steward. General Gillespie, always forward in sport, acted as judge throughout the meeting, Major Kingscote and the Mhow sportsmen were most generous in giving a helping hand to the funds, and for the last three days the railway authorities, to whom our thanks are due for their invariable courtesy and kind assistance on all occasions, have been busy in conveying the numerous sportsmen to a their respective destinations, and though fortune may not have smiled on the brave on all occasions, I can only hope that we shall have again the pleasure of doing our best to entertain such cheery good fellows at our next Sky Meeting, and that they will have better luck next time!

CARD.

HURDLE RACE.—Rs. 75. All ponies. 1 mile.

H. H. Kalian Sing's ch. cb. g. Cyclops, 10st 1lb., Mr. Campbell	1
Mr. Connal's g. a. g. Unique, 11st. 4lbs., Captain Hotham	2
Mr. Barnett's g. cb. g. Acolyte, 9st. 6lbs. (carried 10st.) Owner	3
Mr. Tickell's cb. g. Zephyr, 10st. 1lbs., Owner	0

Cyclops and Unique singled themselves out from the rest, and raced together to the last hurdle, when the countrybred drew away and won by three lengths, the Arab failing from want of condition.

Cup, value Rs. 175, presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Jallawar. All horses. 6 furlongs.

Mr. Melton's ch. e. m. Mabille by Lennos-Poignant, 10st., Owner	1
Mr. Conway's g. w. g. Corinthian, 9st. 6lbs. Mr. Tickell	2
H. H. the Maharajah of Jallawar's b w. m. Mabelle, 9st. 3lbs., Captain Hogg	3

The two kept together to the distance, when Mr. Melton called on Mabillie, who won in a canter by four lengths.

GETTING HOME PLATE.—Rs. 75. Luck and selling allowances. All ponies. 1 mile.

Mr. Campbell's Grandmaster, 8st. 7lbs., Richmond	1
H. H. the Maharajah's of Jallawar's Dan Tucker, 8st. 10lb., Tessa	2
Mr. Butcher's Dunbar, 8st. 0lb., Natives	3
" " Zigzag, 10st. 1lb., Owner	0
Mr. Tickell's Piela, 10st. 3lb., Owner	0

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Grandmaster, 5 to 1 against Mr. Butcher's Stable, 15 Dan Tucker, 20 to 1 Piela. Grandmaster made the whole of the running, and won in a canter. The winner was not sold.

PONY HANDICAP.—Rs. 75. 5 furlongs. All ponies that have started at the meeting.

Capt Hogg's d cb g Todleben, 9st. 3lbs. Blackburn	1
Mr. Foy's b a h. Grateful, 11st. 3lbs., Mr. Melton	2
Mr. Portman's ch a h Roulette, 10st. 5lbs, Mr. Campbell	3
Mr. Foy's, The Mahdi, 10st. Capt. Hotham	0
Capt. Hogg's Bounder, 9st. 5lbs., Owner	0
Mr. Conway's Crusader, 8st. 9lbs., Richmond	0
Mr. Barnett's Acolyte, 9st. 8lbs., Owner	0

2 to 1 on Mr. Foy's Stable, 9 to 1 Acolyt, 15 to 1 Roulette, and 20 to 1 any other. All ran together to the distance, when Blackburn brought Todleben to the front and won in a canter by four lengths ahead. Time 1 min. 20 secs.

ALL HORSE HANDICAP.—Rs. 100, presented by a sportsman. The straight run in.

Mr. Barnett's b e m Lady Vere by Reverberation out of Ravioli, 8st. 7lbs, Richmond	1
Mr. Conway's g w g Corinthian, 8st. 12lbs, Native	2
Mr. Geoghegan's ch cbe g Gambler, 7st. 2lbs., Native	3
Mr. Fortnom's ch cb g Vedette, 7st. 2lbs., Native	0

Betting 11 to 10 against Corinthian, 5 to 2 Lady Vere, 6 to 1 Vedette and Gambler. Won in a canter by two lengths.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VIEWS.

A WRITER in the *Paris*, who professes to have had an interview with Mr. Gladstone, but who does not give date or place, represents him as saying:—

"I am fighting for an idea of justice, and also in a national interest. Coercion has had its day in Ireland, whatever Lord Salisbury may think. It is henceforth impossible not to steer in another direction. The Liberals who have followed me, and the Irish Home Rulers who are marshalled under the intelligent and patriotic guidance of Mr. Parnell will form a compact minority at Westminster, whose views can all the less be disdained inasmuch as even among the victors, alongside of Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Hartington, and my friend John Bright, there are men who are perhaps less disinclined than is supposed frankly to agree to enter on the path of thorough reforms in Ireland.

"What, too, is especially remarkable is that, notwithstanding the split caused in the ranks of the Liberal party by such a question, the Tories have not succeeded in winning a majority. In order to govern they must have the support of votes which I commanded only the other day on all political questions, and which have been given against me, with more or less discernment, only on the Irish question. Let us merely be able to explain to the new Parliament our ideas and plans, subject to being once more rejected by a coalition, and it will be seen whether the next elections will leave us in a minority.

"I am very tired. If I listened only to the warnings of age, I should withdraw for ever to my home, and should end my life among my favourite authors, busied in work of another kind from that which I am now forced to transact. But have I now the right to do so? Should I not be culpable, having excited at once so much anger and kindled so much hope, not to try to appease the former and to satisfy the latter? Moreover, I have all my life toiled in delivering suffering peoples. I mean to die as I have lived."

THE CRAWFORD-DILKE CASE.

THE hearing of the Crawford-Dilke Divorce Case was concluded on July 23rd. Great interest has been manifested in the proceedings, and large crowds have assembled in the neighbourhood of the Court. The applications for admission to the Court were very numerous, but under the Judge's direction only those "strictly on business" were allowed to enter.

SARAH AND THE LOST FANNY.

Sir Charles Dilke's cross-examination was resumed on Saturday morning. Mr. Mathews contented himself with a very few questions. Sir Charles Dilke declared that he had never kissed Mrs. Crawford, or made love to her, or been guilty of any familiarity or impropriety. Neither had he given her any cause of offence. So far as she was concerned there was no more ground for selecting him for her accusation than any other human being, the suggestion being, of course, that another person, or other persons, had such ground. Mr. Mathews put the following question to Sir Charles:—

Is it true that you have been her mother's lover?—Yesterday, I was asked a somewhat similar question, and I replied to it. I must decline to answer it now.

In re-examination by Sir Walter Phillimore, he stated that he invariably called Mrs. Crawford "Nia," the name her sisters gave her.

Sarah Gray was then called. This witness gave the impression in the box of being an honest but somewhat stupid witness. She said that her sister Fanny never slept in Sir Charles Dilke's house, and that she had never to her knowledge been upstairs except in her company. Nor did she ever remember Sir Charles Dilke being in the house at the time.

Did Mrs. Crawford ever to your knowledge go upstairs in that house in the morning?: Not to my knowledge. Mrs. Crawford was never there to my knowledge for a night. I never helped to dress Mrs. Crawford at that house nor at any other place, I never let Mrs. Crawford out of that house in the early morning.

To your knowledge was your sister Fanny Sir Charles Dilke's mistress?—No. I never saw them together, or any impropriety between them. No impropriety ever took place between Sir Charles Dilke and myself.

In cross-examination the witness said she had seen her sister Fanny about four or five months ago. She did not then ask her where she lived. Since the last trial she had seen her for a short time at some place near King's Cross, which on re-examination was identified as 14, Mobleton-place, off Euston-road. Fanny had written to her, asking witness to go and see her.

What did Fanny say to you?—I don't remember what she said.

What did you say to Fanny?—I don't remember what I said.

What was the meeting about?—She wrote asking me to go to see her.

You came all the way from Forest-gate to do do it?—Yes.

Why did she want to see you?—(After hesitation) I do not know.

Did you ask her why she had sent for you and for Fanny Gray?—No, Sir.

Did you ask your sister where she was going and where she had come from?—No.

After some further questions concerning Fanny's movements, she was asked concerning her niece, Mary Ann Gray.

Had you a niece called Mary Ann Gray?—Yes, she was in Sir Charles's service eight or nine months. She left twelve months ago.

Did she come and tell you she had found a lady in Sir Charles Dilke's bed-room?—No, Sir.

You swear that nothing of that kind ever happened?: No, Sir.

Did you tell her not to go into Sir Charles Dilke's bed-room?—I told her never to go into his bed-room till I had been in.

Why did you tell her that?—I don't think that in a lady's or a gentleman's room under-servants should ever go until the upper-servants had been there.

Witness said, she did not identify any of the ladies in Court as Mrs. Crawford, nor did she know Mrs. Crawford by sight. Re-examined by Sir Walter Phillimore, she said: Fanny was thirteen years of age when she entered Sir Charles Dilke's service, and was there as under-nursemaid for about six months. She left when Sir Charles went to Toulon. Fanny is now twenty-one years of age.

Mr. Humbert, Sir Charles Dilke's solicitor, was then examined. He said that he had sent Fanny to Mrs. Ruffle's at Stebbing, in Essex.

How came you to put her in service at Stebbing?—She told me that the detectives had frightened her very much, and I thought it better to have her somewhere where I could watch her.

Was she willing to appear as a witness?—No.

Did you endeavour to get her to appear?—Yes, I have never seen Fanny since she made the statement in April. I sent to her at the house. Afterwards I found that she had gone, and left no address. I have made inquiries for her, but without success.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mathews: Did you learn from Fanny what had been alleged against her?—No; only that Fanny's name was mixed up with the matter in some way.

What had frightened her?—She told me that she was asked whether she could identify the photograph, and she could not, and she was told that she was in some way mixed up in the case, and if she did not agree to give evidence she would be prosecuted for perjury.

Re-examined: Did Fanny ever tell you that she had been charged by the detective with having been in bed with Sir Charles Dilke?—No.

Mrs. Ruffles said that Mr. Humbert had asked her to take Fanny as a servant.

Did he tell you why?—He said she was mixed up in some way with the Crawford and Dilke divorce case. She wanted to get away, and he wanted her to be somewhere where she would be quiet, and where he could keep his eye on her. She came to me in the capacity of a housemaid.

Cross-examined: Did you tell the Queen's Proctor, or the Queen's Proctor's clerk, or whoever it was, that Fanny could not or would not swear to her statement?—That was not what I wished to make him understand. It was that she would not come into Court and swear.

Did you tell the Queen's Proctor or his clerk that Fanny had said that she could not and would not come into Court and swear to that statement?—I may have said so, but I don't remember.

But do think. Was it not the fact that you said she could not come into Court?—Yes.

And would not?—Yes.

The rest of the hearing was taken up with the evidence of Samuel Good and Henry Shanks and William Goode, three ex-footmen of Sir Charles Dilke's. Samuel Good said that on one occasion he let a lady into the house in the morning. She went to the blue-room on the half-landing, and stayed a quarter of an hour.

Was that the only occasion on which you let in a lady to Sir Charles's house?—The only occasion I remember.

Do you remember letting in a lady in the evening?—No.

Or letting one out at an early hour in the morning?—Never.

Then while Sir Charles was in the house you never saw any lady come out of his bed-room or come downstairs from it?—No, never.

In cross-examination, he said, he thought he heard Sir Charles Dilke say that the lady was Mrs. Crawford, but he was not sure. Henry Shanks said that he admitted Mrs. Crawford twice in the summer of 1884, and never admitted her at all in the morning in 1883. On the first occasion he took her to the dining-room, where she stayed a quarter of an hour, and on the second occasion she remained ten minutes. William Goode, a third footman, recollected admitting Mrs. Crawford on two occasions. The first time she remained ten minutes in the breakfast-room, and the second time twenty minutes.

SOME STRANGE DISCLOSURES.

The third day of this trial was remarkable for the examination of Mdme. Dessoulavy, Mr. George Smith Inglis, the expert in handwriting, and Mrs. Rogerson. In addition to these witnesses, evidence was taken from a housemaid named Ellen Drake, who declared that Fanny never slept in Sir Charles Dilke's house, that she had seen Fanny upstairs a good many times, on Sundays only, when Sir Charles was usually away, and that she had once seen a lady dressed in black, with a large black hat and feathers, talking to Sarah in the year 1883, but she did not see her face and did not know who she was. Charles Grant, a coachman, spoke to driving Sir Charles to Young-street, that he was in a room where he and Mrs. Crawford could be seen by witness from the box seat of the carriage. He had never seen any impropriety. Mr. Bodley, Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Austin Lee, Sir Charles Dilke's private secretaries, deposed to Sir Charles habits of diary-keeping, and as to the view commanded by their room.

The first important witness was Mdme. Anna Dessoulavy, otherwise Mrs. Davis, at whose house, 65, Warren-street, Tottenham Court-road, Fanny had lodged in 1884. Sir Charles Dilke came to see her, she said, twice in one year. Her elder sister, had a pension for long service in the Dilke family. She was positive that Mrs. Crawford had never entered her house. Fanny came to her as a "companion and help," and remained with her four months. She had never received gentlemen visitors at her house. The *Daily News* says that "the cross-examination of Mrs. Dessoulavy by Mr. Matthews was long and rigorous, and to the spectators entertaining; for the witness was very nervous, and seemed frequently to be entangled in her dates and confused in her statements. At one time she was about to faint, and was accommodated with a chair. She also trembled exceedingly as she gave her evidence." Witness went on to say that she made a living out of a tobacconist's shop in Montpelier-square, which she stocked with a capital of £15. She let lodgings to servants out of place for a day or two at a time.

Do I understand you to say that no gentlemen at all ever came to your rooms?—Only my friends.

Did no gentleman and lady come and be in your rooms at the same time?—No.

No gentleman at all?—No.

You swear it is not true that a gentleman and lady were ever locked together in your large room with the door locked?—No, sir, never.

Not during the time that the Helliers were in the parlour?—No, not in their time, or any other time.

And that you have not let them in or let them out?—When I had friends I went down with them or conducted them up if it were necessary.

Have you had any male friend and female friend in your room together?—No.

Not only once or twice, but many times?—No.

Mr. Geo. Smith Inglis, expert in handwriting, was next produced, and he declared that he found great similarity between the letters of Mrs. Crawford and the anonymous letter of the 11th of July. These letters are to be photographed and submitted to the jury. His evidence created some sensation in Court, tending as it did to identify Mrs. Crawford with the unknown writer of the anonymous letters received by Mr. Crawford.

Sir Julian Pauncefote spoke as to the fencing before breakfast at Sloane-street, and then Mrs. Rogerson was called. She said that in August, 1884, Mrs. Crawford sent for her. She (Mrs. Crawford) was then in bed and in low spirits. She cried very much, and was very unhappy. She made a confession to witness, beginning with the story of a letter which had been opened by a clergyman at Whitechapel, and sent on to Mr. Crawford. This letter had no reference to Sir Charles Dilke as she understood, but to another man. "She then made what I imagined to be a confession of adultery with Sir Charles Dilke." Some time afterwards—the date of which she could not fix, but which she subsequently decided must have been within a few days of the first confession—Mrs Crawford told her that she had slept at Sir Charles Dilke's house twice, and had also committed adultery with other men, Captain Forster being one of them.

In cross-examination the following answers were elicited from the witness:—

Have these confessions been referred to more than once?—Yes; she never professed the slightest attachment to Sir Charles Dilke, and she said that he had no attachment for her. He had never written a line to her in his life. She had never been more than ten minutes with him at any time.

But she had frequently committed adultery with him?—Yes.

Did she tell you also the adultery was committed in her own house as well as in his?—I inferred so from what she said.

Did you gather from her when this intrigue had begun?—What she said was that the first time he saw her he made love to her, and the second time he seduced her.

She was then cross-examined as to her acquaintance with Captain Forster, and the letter she put in addressed to "Mrs. Rogerson," by Captain Forster, contained the following passage: "If you think there is any course I can take for Nia's good you will tell me, will you not?" Questioned as to her belief in the truth of Mrs. Crawford's confession, Mrs. Rogerson answered as follows:—

"I went up and down in my belief. At times I believed it, because I did not believe anybody would say such things, and at times I did not believe it, because of the improbability of the story itself.

MRS. CRAWFORD'S EVIDENCE.

The evidence in the fourth day of this case was of the most sensational character, Mrs. Crawford being called somewhat unexpectedly. But the intermediate evidence was also important, if not so sensational. Mrs. Rogerson in the morning was further cross-examined as to her relations with Mrs. Crawford and Captain Forster, in which it was suggested that she was the author of the anonymous letters. The evidence of Mrs. Rogerson's maid, and Talbot, her footman, went to show the intimacy of Captain Forster and Mrs. Crawford at Mrs. Rogerson's own house. However, Mrs. Crawford afterwards admitted the adultery with Captain Forster, who, it came out, is now married. Lady Dilke (Mrs. Mark Pattison) spoke to a point of great importance. Mrs. Crawford was asked:—

How soon did you see Sir Charles after that?—Not until the 6th of May. He told me he had been ill, and that was the reason I had not seen him.

How do you fix the date as the 6th of May?—It was the day I went to Oxford with Mr. Crawford.

Where did you see Sir Charles on the 6th of May?—At 65, Warren-street.

Had you an engagement to go there?—Yes, made the day before. Mr. Crawford went to Oxford in the morning. I declined to go with him, as I had to meet Sir Charles. I went to Oxford by the midday train. It was about half-past eleven when I got to the house. The same woman opened the door, and I went up to the same room. Sir Charles arrived soon after.

Did the same thing occur?—Yes.

Have you ever been in that house since?—No, never.

These were the only two occasions?—Yes.

Except what you have heard from Sir Charles Dilke, did you know anything about the house?—Nothing.

Except from Sir Charles, you had no knowledge of the house or the woman?—Nothing.

What time did you reach Oxford?—I cannot recollect; but I have some recollection of going to the tennis court. I think our luggage was taken to Mr. Mark Pattison's, and that we went to the tennis court.

This is the extract from Lady Dilke's evidence:—

Can you recollect the date of the 6th of May 1882?—Yes.

What enables you to fix the date in your memory?—The Phœnix Park murders. I was in London on that day.

Where had you come from?—From Paris the previous night.

Where were you staying?—With Mr. and Mrs Earl at 5, Bryanston-square. On that day, I saw Sir Charles Dilke, and he lunched with Mr. and Mrs. Earl and me. Before luncheon, I had seen Sir Charles Dilke, and I had a very long conversation with him.

What time did he come on that day?—Very shortly after 11-30—certainly before twelve.

Miss Tuckwell, who was keeping house for Mr. and Mrs. Mark Pattison at the time, said that Mr. and Mrs. Crawford arrived together at about five o'clock. Mrs. Crawford, according to the *Daily News*, gave her evidence from the first clearly and without embarrassment, and there was never a moment's hesitation in answering or in volunteering confessions outside the answers put. In her examination-in-chief Mrs. Crawford told the same story as before with numerous amplifications elicited in examination. The kissing, the appointment for seduction, and the room in Warren-street was described minutely.

Mrs. Crawford, examined by the President: I have heard the evidence which my husband gave at the last trial, as to my having made a confession. It is correct.

The President: Is it true that you have committed adultery with Sir Carles Dilke?

Witness: It is true.

The President: I will now leave you, Mr. Matthews, to examine the witness.

Mrs. Crawford, in answer to the learned counsel, said: I was married in July, 1881. I was 18 years of age. I saw Sir Charles Dilke soon after I was married. He came to see me at Bailey's Hotel. My husband was not present. Sir Charles made love to me then. I think I had seen him at any mother's shortly before my marriage. At Bailey's Hotel Sir Charles Dilke kissed me, and said he would come to see me as soon as I returned to London. I was then about to leave town. He came about 11-30 a.m. My husband was secretary to the Lord Advocate at the time. We always came to London for the meeting of Parliament. We returned to town in February, 1882, arriving on Monday the 13th. We stayed for a time with my father and mother. We went to Sydney-place on Monday, February 20th. I did not see Sir Charles during that week. On the 21st he came to see me in the morning at about 11-30. He asked me to meet him in another house. I refused for a long time. I did not realize at first what he meant. At last I promised to go. He gave me the address to which I was to go. He told me the number of the house. He said that the house was on the north side of Warren-street. He described it and said that it had three bells, one of which I was to ring. He fixed the following Thursday at 11-30 for the meeting. He told me to drive to Warren-street. He said that I was to change hansoms on the way, and that I was to walk up Warren-street. He added that the door would be opened by a woman, that I was to go to a back room on the first floor, that I was not to speak to any one, and that he would be awaiting me. I went on the Thursday, following his directions as to the mode of going. I found the house. A woman opened the door. I did not speak to her, and went straight upstairs to the back room on the first floor. It contained a large bed on the same side of the room as that where the door was. The fireplace was opposite the bed. There were two windows in the room. Sir Charles Dilke was waiting for me. The curtains were drawn and lights were lit. He said the house belonged to an old servant of his, and that he made use of it when he wanted it. He committed adultery with me on that occasion. I think the date of the occurrence was February 23rd. It was two days after I had seen him in Sydney-place. The initials "C.W.D." in my diary stand for Sir Charles Dilke. I think we stayed in the house an hour. I left first because he told me to do so. I did not speak to any one as I went out. I saw Sir Charles Dilke again at one or two parties during the spring. He gave me an explanation for our not meeting together that he was in bad health. I saw him again on May 6th, at 65, Warren-street. I met him, as before, by arrangement. Mr. Crawford went to Oxford on that day by a morning train. I refused to go with him and I went to Oxford by a mid-day train. I think I arrived in Warren-street at 11-30, perhaps a little earlier. The same woman opened the door. I went upstairs. Sir Charles Dilke arrived immediately afterwards. The same thing occurred as on the first occasion of my visit. I left first. I have never been to the house since. I had no knowledge of the house except from Sir Charles Dilke. I learnt at a later time from Sir Charles that Mrs. Dessouslavy was French, that she had been in his service and had lived at Twickenham. I went to Oxford that day by myself and Mr. Crawford met me at the station. I suppose I arrived there early in the afternoon, but I cannot remember the hour. We went to the tennis court. I think we must have left our luggage at Mr. Mark Pattison's house, and then walked to the tennis court. In the summer of 1882 Sir Charles Dilke called once or twice upon me at Sydney-place. I used to go to his house. I always arrived between 11-15 and 11-30. I went at that hour because Sir Charles Dilke asked me to go then. Mr. Crawford had to be at the Home Office at 11. I never went to Sir Charles Dilke's until after my husband had left for the Home Office. I was sometimes let into Sir Charles Dilke's house by a footman, and sometimes by Sir Charles himself. I used to drive in a hansom to the corner of Pont-street, get out there and walk the remainder of the way. Sir Charles had a conservatory over his front door. He sometimes watched from there until I came round the corner of the street, and then he would let me in, thus rendering it unnecessary for me to ring the bell. Sometimes when I rang the bell he was in the dining-room. When he thought that it was I who rang, he would open the door himself. He always came to the door with his hat and gloves on, so that it might appear that he was going out in case it was not I who had rung. When he saw me coming he called out to the servant that it was all right, and then the servant did not come into the hall to open the door. When in the house I almost always went to the blue room. Once or twice I sat with him in the dining room while he was at breakfast, but generally the footman took my name and showed me into the blue room. Sir Charles Dilke came to me there, and then took me up to his bed room. We always used to talk for a little time in the blue room He would then go to see that there was nobody on the staircase, and to shut Mr. Bodley's door. He used to say, "Bodley always leaves his door open." I used to run upstairs as gently as I could. There was a thick carpet on the staircase, so I did not think any one could hear me. The bed-room was on the second bed-room floor, at the back of the house. There was a bow window in it, also three doors. The fire-place was opposite the bed. There was a writing table in the window, opposite which was a large wardrobe. In the middle of the room there were two chairs, and on one side of the fire place there was a small book-shelf. We generally stayed in the bed-room from a quarter of an hour to half an hour—sometimes longer, but not often. He always left the room first. After he had left, Sarah, the housemaid, used to come and help me to dress, and she used to let me out, but I usually had to wait until Mr. Bodley had left, so I was there for about an hour after Sir Charles had gone. Sarah always helped me to dress and then used to watch on the staircase until it was safe for me to go down. She always let me out. The other servants never saw me leave. These visits occurred mostly at the end of July or beginning of August, when Sir Charles had not so much to do. I went five or six times in the summer of 1882. In August I went to Scotland. We subsequently returned to town for the autumn session on October 25th. We remained in London until December 8th. We were living at Sydney-place. Sir Chirles Dilke came to see me as soon as we had come to town. I only saw him at that period at his house or my own. I saw him on December 7th. I had told him that Mr. Crawford was going to Edinburgh on that day, and that I might not go until the following morning. Sir Charles asked me to stay that night at his house. I dined with one of my sisters. Sir Charles asked me to meet him in Hans-place at 10 o'clock. I did so and we went to his house, and I spent the night with him. I went home between 3 and 4 in the morning. I let myself in with a latch key. I had told the servants not to sit up for me as I might be late. Sarah showed me out of Sir Charles Dilke's house. He called her down, and she helped me to dress and let me out. The next morning I left for Durham, from where I went on to Edinburgh. I returned to London on February 13th. Sir Charles Dilke and I had agreed that I should return to town on the day before Parliament met, and that he should come to see me then, as he would be too busy to do so on the following day. I left on February 12th so as to be in London on the 13th, and Sir Charles called to see me that morning. The arrangement had been made before I left town. We made it so as to avoid the necessity of writing. I went to 27, Young-street, which we had taken. Sir Charles Dilke called about 11-45. I told him that Mr. Crawford would not be in town till next morning, and he asked me to stay in his house that night. He told me that he would be kept late at the Kensington Town-hall, where he was to address a meeting of his constituents. I said that I could not leave my own house at a late hour, so he arranged that I should be at his house at 9 o'clock. The servants, with the exception of Sarah, were at supper at 9 o'clock. Sarah was waiting for me in the hall and opened the door. I went up to the bed-room and fell asleep. I think Sir Charles came in at about 11. I was asleep when he came. He told me he had been speaking at a large meeting at the Kensington Town-hall. That detail was furnished by me to the Queen's Proctor before I heard Sir Charles Dilke's statements in Court. I left Sir Charles Dilke's at about 7-30 a.m. Sarah had brought us breakfast. I drove home in a hansom, and my parlour-maid let me in. About an hour afterwards, when I had had a bath, and had dressed, my husband came in. Except on the 7th of December and the 13th of February I did not sleep in Sir Charles Dilke's house. It was a mistake of Mr. Crawford to say I had told him I had slept two consecutive nights in Sir Charles Dilke's house. I did not say two consecutive nights. In the course of the summer of 1883, I went again to Sir Charles Dilke's house, and he called on me in Young-street—always about the same hour, from half-past 11 to a quarter to 12 o'clock. I think I went to his house that summer about eight or ten times, and that he called on me at Young-street about half a dozen times. Adultery took place in Young-street, as well as at his house. There were short wickerwork blinds to the lower part of the windows, and I pulled the canvas blinds down to meet them. He talked to me about my mother in 1882 and 1883. He said he used to love my mother, and that I was very like my mother, and that was the reason he took to me. He spoke to me about Fanny. He told me she was a young girl who used to sleep with him every night, and that she was a very nice girl, about my own age; that she was supposed by her parents to be in a situation at Brixton, and letters used to be posted as if from her thereabouts he lived in Sloane-street, within a few doors of him, and was let in by Sarah at night while the servants were at supper and let out again by Sarah in the morning. He asked me to see her, but I said I did not wish to do so. Afterwards he again requested me to see her in the blue-room. I declined, but subsequently he brought her into the bed-room while I was there. He brought her from an adjoining room.

Was she dressed?

Mrs. Crawford: Am I obliged to answer that question.

Mr. Matthews: You need not.

Examination resumed: Fanny remained in the room about 10 minutes on the occassion I have been referring to. I asked Sir Charles to send her away and he did, into the room she had come from. On a subsequent occasion we all three were in one bed, and she assisted to dress me. I had a conversation with her, and she gave much the same account of her relations with Sir Charles Dilke, as he had. He did not write to me often. I wrote to him about making appointments with him. I addressed my letters to him at the Reform Club, and not at his house. If he did not reply, I went to his house as appointed in my letters. Before the autumn of 1884, Sir Charles Dilke asked me to make friends with Mrs. Rogerson, whom I had only slightly known before. He told me when asking me to make friends with her that she knew all about the relations between him and me. I was ill in August, and Mrs. Rogerson came to see me. Believing from what Sir Charles Dilke had told me that she knew all about our relations, I spoke to her freely about them. I do not know that I told her all the particulars—Sarah dressing me, &c., but I spoke to her on two occasions of the whole matter. She asked me to promise to break off my relations with Sir Charles Dilke, and I gave a sort of promise to do so. Subsequently I told Sir Charles Dilke of the advice Mrs. Rogerson had given me. I do not think I saw him after that autumn. Our relations were broken off then, but there was no quarrel. There had been a quarrel between us in the summer on my having proposed to break off our relations, but we made that up. I remember the anonymous letter of March. I did not tell Sir Charles Dilke that my husband had received it. I told Mrs. Rogerson. I remember the second anonymous letter—the one relating to the lunch at the Metropole with Captain Forster. He and I had tea at Mrs. Rogerson's on the evening of the lunch, and I told Mrs. Rogerson of the lunch. There was no mystery about it. My husband did not know of it. I am not aware that any person who knew me saw us at the Metropole, except a person whom I knew very slightly. I think the anonymous letter about the Metropole is very like Mrs. Rogerson's handwriting, and I think the same of the other anonymous letters. The letter about the Metropole reached Mr. Crawford the day after I was there. As far as I know, no human being who knew both me and Captain Forster, except Mrs. Rogerson, had been up to that time aware that I had been with him to the Metropole. I have not been on speaking terms with my mother since the beginning of 1883. Neither of my married sisters—Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Ashton Dilke—are on speaking terms with her. I remember the third anonymous letter—that of July—coming to our house in the evening before Mr. Crawford came home. I thought from the envelope that it was in a disguised hand, and was anonymous. I that night made the confession to him.

Mr. Matthews: From what motive?

Sir Walter Phillimore: I object.

The President: There is no objection to the question "Why did you make it?"

Mr. Matthews: Well, answer that question.

Mrs. Crawford: Because I thought that with those anonymous letters I could not conceal matters much longer.

Any other reason: Well, my life was miserable.

Your husband was not unkind to you: No, he never meant to be unkind to me, but he always suspected me. I was never in love with him. I married him because I was miserable at home and all my family wanted me to marry him. I never loved him. He is very much my senior. I had told Mrs. Rogerson that things could not go on as they were, but I do not think I told her I would make a confession. There was absolutely no communication by me with Captain Forster as to my making a confession. I never had been unfaithful to my husband till I was so with Sir Charles Dilke. Mrs. Rogerson asked me to stay with her after my confession. She wanted to have the matter settled lest it should ruin Sir Charles Dilke, whose friend she is. I left my husband's house the day after the confession, and I went to Mrs. Ashton Dilke's house. Sir Charles Dilke came there and saw me. He asked me to sign a paper saying I was hysterical and retracting my confession. I refused to do so because it would not be true. He thereatened to ruin my family if I went on with the case, and that he would bring forward a case against me and other men. On one occasion when in Sir Charles Dilke's room I saw a woman in the dress of a servant coming to the bed-room door. She went away instantly. In November last, with my sister, Mrs. Ashton Dilke, I went to ascertain whether I could recognize the house to which Sir Charles Dilke had brought me. When I arrived at the upper end of Tottenham-court-road I recognized the turning to Warren-street, and going down that street I identified the house. I subsequently called on my solicitor and, giving him the number of the house, told him I had recognized it. Mr. George Lewis has been acting as my solicitor. I told him I had found the house in Warren-street, and gave him the address. I am staying with my sister, Mrs. Ashton Dilke, now. I have been staying until recently with Mr. and Mrs. W. Congreve at San Remo. I have been under the charge either of Mrs. Congreve or my sister ever since I left my husband.

Cross-examined by Sir W. Phillimore: I am certain that Sir Charles Dilke threatened that relatives and friends of mine would suffer if I adhered to my statement to my husband. I used to see a good deal of Sir Charles Dilke when I was a child, but for some time before my marriage I saw very little of him.

Sir W. Phillimore: When Sir C. Dilke kissed you at Bailey's Hotel, did you resent it.

Witness: He said that I need not mind, as he was a relation. But I did resent it. I did not tell my husband or anybody what took place at Bailey's Hotel. When I next saw Sir Charles Dilke, we arranged to go to Warren-street. I understood I was to go there for the purpose which I have described. I understood that after his explanation. I am certain that the appointment was made two days before the meeting. I am certain that we went to Warren-street in the morning. I have never said that Sir Charles Dilke wrote the address down on a piece of paper. That statement is a mistake of Mr. Crawford's. Sir Charles was most careful that the address should not be written down. He repeated it to me to impress it on my memory. I had forgotten the name of the street and the number of the house when I made my confession; but I told Mr. Crawford that I should recognize the house. Three years had elapsed since my visits to Warren-street when I told my husband. As to the entry in my diary of the initials "C. W. D." on one of the days when I was with Sir Charles Dilke, I believe it was made at the time.

Sir W. Phillimore: In another place you will find the initials "F. W." What do they stand for?

The witness, with some reluctance: Mr. Frederick Warner.

Sir W. Phillimore: What do those initials mean?

Witness: I think Mr. Warner came to see me on that day. The initials have no special meaning.

Sir W. Phillimore: Are the initials of Mr. Robert Priestly also in your diary?

Witness: Yes.

Do those initials mean anything? They mean that he came to see me. That is all.

Turn to June 4th, 1884. Do you see the initials "H. F." ? For whom do they stand? Captain Forster.

What meaning have they? No special meaning. I cannot recollect any.

In two other places you have entered "H. F. comes" and "H. F. leaves." Yes.

Are not these initials meant as records of adultery committed with the persons whom they designate? No, certainly not.

Or of appointments made with those persons? I do not remember to what they refer. They must, I should say, refer to their coming to tea.

Cross-examination continued: I remember the first anonymous letter that my husband received. It said that I had flirted with the students at St. George's Hospital, with Mr. Warner and others. I never saw Mr. Warner at the hospital, nor Mr. Priestly. I had a relative at the hospital.

Sir W. Phillimore: Have you had guilty relations with Captain Forster?

Witness: Must I answer that question, my Lord!

The President: If the question is pressed.

Witness, Yes: I have.

Sir W. Phillimore: When did those relations begin?

Witness: In 1884. The letter of which Mr. Barnett has spoken to-day was from Captain Forster. It came during Whitsuntide, 1884. It is destroyed. I went during Easter, 1885, to Dublin to see Captain Forster. I did not tell my husband I was going to Dublin. I told my husband that I was going to Mrs. Rogerson's. In 1885 Captain Forster and I met frequently at Mrs. Rogerson's. We never met there without her approval, and she encouraged us. Sir Charles Dilke spoke to my sister, Mrs. Ashton Dilke, about Captain Forster. I understood that Sir Charles had used threats with reference to Captain Forster. I was vexed and angry at this, and Captain Forster was vexed also. I knew that Captain Forster was engaged to be married, and there was never any conversation between us as to our marrying. I knew that Captain Forster was engaged during the continuance of our intimacy. I think I first heard it in the winter of 1884.

Sir W. Phillimore: Did you wish to be divorced from your husband?

Witness: I wished not to live with my husband any longer. As to the anonymous letters received by my husband, I thought my mother had had something to do with them, but I had doubts about her connexion with the third, because it contained no reference to Sir Charles Dilke. After the receipt of the letter referring to the Hotel Metropole, Mr. Crawford became very suspicious, watched my movements, and examined my letters. I asked my husband not to cite Captain Forster as a corespondent. I did not wish his name to be brought in, as he was going to be married. I denied to my husband that I had been unfaithful with Captain Forster. It was Sir Charles Dilke who ruined me, and therefore I named him. I have no recollection of telling my husband that he would have an ample revenge on Sir Charles Dilke. I may have done so. I told Anne Jamieson that she might say all she could with reference to Sir Charles Dilke. I did not ask her not to mention Captain Forster. I may have told my husband that footmen used to let me into Sir C. Dilke's house. The letter which I received from Captain Forster through Mrs. Rogerson contained expressions of sorrow at the position in which I was placed. I never said to him that I should soon be free, and I never asked him to marry me. The letter did not contain a refusal from Captain Forster to marry me. There was no question of marriage between us. I never told Mrs. Rogerson that I had been guilty of adultery with the other two gentlemen who have been mentioned. I never have been guilty with either of them. In Mrs. Chatfield's lifetime I was only once upstairs in Sir Charles Dilke's house. Our visits at that period were not frequent. I have no recollection of having heard of Sarah before I went to Sir Charles Dilke's house in recent years. I gave my solicitor a description of Sir Charles Dilke's bed-room last week before the evidence of the housemaid was given. I made a drawing of the bed-room. On the second occasion of my visiting the house in Warren-street the arrangements must, I think, have been made in the course of a casual meeting on a previous afternoon. I have no letters from Sir Charles in my possession; I have torn them all up. I cannot say that I recognized Madame Desouslavy when she gave her evidence. I never used to look at her in Warren-street. On the first occasion the appointment was for half-past 11. Sir Charles left at a quarter before 12 or a few minutes later. On the second occasion the appointment was for half-past 11 also. I remember that to catch the train to Oxford, I had to hurry rather. I gathered from Sir Charles that he used the house in Warren-street for purposes such as those for which we used it. He told me that Fanny was a girl whom Sarah had found for him. I first learnt that Sarah and Fanny were sisters from Mrs. Rogerson after my confession to her. I understood from Sir Charles that Sarah had been his mistress, and that Fanny was his mistress. He told me by degrees that he had been my mother's lover. It was more or less known in the family that he had been her lover, but it was not a subject which we were likely to discuss. I think I mentioned the subject to my husband, In the house in Young-street, I generally pulled the blind down before Sir Charles came. If the blind had not been down the coachman might have seen into the room, if the carriage had remained opposite the window. The adultery was committed in the room on the ground floor. Sir Charles Dilke seldom stayed more than a quarter of an hour or 20 minutes—never longer than half an hour. When I went to see Sir Charles in the morning I was very careful, and if I saw a messenger or other person at the door I used to pass the house and return later. At one time there was a policeman on duty near the house. Great precautions were taken to prevent my being seen by anybody except the footman and Sarah. Sir Charles used to tell the footman to say he was out when I was with him. He meant, I suppose, that he did not wish to see visitors.

Cross-examination of Mrs. Crawford by Sir Walter Phillimore was resumed on July 21st: Sir Charles Dilke's house has a porch and hall door which project. Any one in the dining room could not see a person at the door; but when he looked out for me he watched from the conservatory over the porch, and had time to come down by the time I reached the door. In some instances the appointments between us were made from time to time; in others by my letters to him at the Reform Club. I did not in the confession tell my husband I wrote to the Reform Club. Whether I did so after the confession, I do not recollect. If he asked me about the letter, I probably did. I mentioned it to my solicitor at some time, but I do not know that I did when he was taking a statement from me the day after I recently returned from abroad. I do not think I mentioned to him about the servant who came to Sir Charles Dilke's bed-room door when I was in the room. When going to the house I sometimes saw persons coming out, but I cannot mention who they were. I mentioned to my solicitor before I went abroad that I spent the night of the 7th of September, 1882, in Sir C. Dilke's house. I do not know that I had mentioned that particular night to Mr. Crawford. I did dine with my sister Helen that evening; the entry in my diary is "Dined with 'H.'" I met Sir Charles Dilkie in Hans-place. I was not at the meeting held in the Kensington Town-hall on the 13th of February, 1883. I was at one there, to hear Sir Charles Dilke; I think my diary would show the date. I came from Edinburgh in February, 1883. I arrived only one day before Mr. Crawford, and he came on the 14th. I was not in town two nights before him. That is a mistake in Mr. Crawford's diary. I know what Anne Jamieson said in her evidence—that I and she came two or three days before Mr. Crawford. She got muddled. She heard something about two nights, and that must have been the reason why she said I was out of Mr. Crawford's house on each of the two nights before Mr. Crawford's arrival. When I read the account of the evidence at the trial in February, I said at once that Mr. Crawford and Anne Jamieson had made a mistake. When I was let out of Sir Charles Dilke's house at half-past 7 in the morning, there was no one about the house but Sarah. Sir Charles Dilke had told me to turn round the little street at the side of his house, so that nobody would see me in Sloane-street. Sarah was in the room part of the time while I was dressing. Sir Charles Dilke did tell me that Fanny came every night, or nearly every night, and that no person but Sarah knew she was coming. Fanny came out of the front room next the bed-room. I am certain I mentioned about Brixton before yesterday. Sir Charles told me, when asking me to be friendly with Mrs. Rogerson, that she had been and was his mistress. He told me also that Sarah had been his mistress, and that Fanny was his mistress. When I mentioned to Mrs. Rogerson what Sir Charles had said about her having been his mistress, she denied it, and I believed her denial. I sent for Mrs. Rogerson in August because I was ill and dull, though at that time Sir Charles Dilke had told me she was his mistress. I confided then in Mrs. Rogerson, and continued to do so till recently. I described her to my husband in my confession as my kindest friend. I did not then think she was the writer of the anonymous letter about the Metropole. It was a few days ago in Court I first came to the conclusion that she was. Looking at the letter and envelope themselves and the photographs of them, the extraordinary resemblance of the writing to hers struck me. I do not think there was much difference in her writing when she was ill from her writting when she was well. I now look at the envelope and the letter, and I point out similarities. I suggest a motive. I think her motive was to prejudice my husband against me, so that he should not believe anything I might say about Sir Charles Dilke. I knew that Mr. Crawford had had suspicions of Captain Forster. As to Sir Charles Dilke and my husband's suspicions, what I say is, that Mr. Crawford had suspicions of me generally. I do not think he was reluctant to believe that I had been guilty with Sir Charles Dilke. I did say in my statement for the lawyers that when I mentioned Sir Charles Dilke in my confessions, Mr. Crawford was horrified and thunderstruck. I do say that Mrs. Rogerson encouraged the relations between me and Captain Forster, and yet I suggest that the anonymous letter was written by her. The evidence given yesterday by servants about Captain Forster and myself was more or less correct. In September, 1884, I took lodgings for myself and Mr. Crawford in Sloane-street, within 15 doors of Sir Charles Dilke's. I gave tea parties there, at which Sir Charles Dilke and members of my family were present. Those parties were in the autumn. I find a subsequent one in November. I have entries of those parties in my diary. My connexion with Sir Charles Dilke had ceased then. I did not then watch his movements. From before my marriage I and my sisters had called him "Charlie" and he had called me "Nia." Mr. Crawford objected, to that. In one of the anonymous letters is the passage "Fool, looking for the cuckoo who has defiled your nest, and he is flown." That refers to Captain Forster. He had left London. I knew that. I had not induced him to leave London. The letter went on "Fool, you are deceived, but dare not touch the real traitor." I think the traitor alluded to was Sir Charles Dilke, and that the insinuation was that he dared not touch Sir Charles in consequence of the fear of ruining his political career if he did so. I think such a letter was calculated to goad an honourable man, and Mr. Crawford is one. I knew that Mr. Crawford had been very suspicious, and that he had been watching me. He watched all my letters as I opened them, and asked me whom they were from. I did not think he had a detective watching me. I was writing to Captain Forster in June and July, 1884, and getting my letters to him posted by Anne Jamieson. He wrote to me as "Mrs. Greene" to the Kensington Post-office, and I called for his letters. My husband did not show me the last of the three anonymous letters that I might read it. There may be a similarity in some of the letters of that letter, but I swear positively that I did not write it. I cannot account for one of the anonymous letters ending with the word "fool" and another beginning with it. Mr. Stewart wrote me a letter on the 22nd July, 1885, in which he spoke of the charge against Sir Charles Dilke being the result of a conspiracy on my part and that of others. In my letter to him of the same day I said, "I am horribly frightened at the prospect of Sir Charles Dilke fighting the case, it complicates it so dreadfully." I do not think that requires any explanation, it speaks for itself; the case is complicated. After my husband separated from me, I went to Edinburgh and tried to see him. He refused to see me then. He wrote to me refusing, and in reply I wrote to him. I have not his letter. My reply was, "You don't understand me. I only want to help you, and can do nothing without seeing you. You must see me for your own sake." I suppose I did by "help" mean help him to a divorce, and that I wanted to know whether he was proceeding for a divorce and whom he was making co-respondent. At the conclusion of my confession to Mr. Crawford, I said to him, "Well, after all this, I suppose you had better have a divorce." I saw him afterwards in my sister's presence, but not to speak to. I think it was in November last I left my sister at Maple's while going to find out the house in Warren-street. Certainly, I never had heard the name of Madame Desouslavy from Mrs. Ashton Dilke or any person else after my marriage. I never had heard it as a child. Certainly not of the name Mrs. Davis in connexion with the Dilkes. There was affection on my part for Sir Charles Dilke, and I was very fond of him, and I think he was fond of me. I did tell my husband there was no affection between us, and there was none at the time I told him so. There had been previously. I was not very jealous of his mistresses, but certainly when he told me that he slept with Fanny every night, my affection for him diminished.

Mr. Matthews asked permission to re-examine the witness.

The President said he gave the permission, as it would be inconvenient for him to ask the witness any further questions himself.

Re-examined by Mr. Matthews: I refer now to my diaries. I was first introduced to Captain Forster on the 15th of February, 1884, at a ball. The entry C.D. in an entry for the 20th of October, 1884, I am sure, refers to his meeting at Kensington, which I attended that evening, Mrs. Rogerson was very anxious that I should write to Mr. Crawford at Edinburgh, and I said I would go there. She was anxious I should communicate with him. I do not exactly know with what precise object, but of course it was with reference to what was to be done in this matter. I said it was no use writing, as, if anything was to be done, I must go and see him. Mrs. Rogerson told me that Sir Charles Dilike had proposed for her in marriage, and that she had refused him. I am sure I mentioned what Sir Charles Dilke had told me about Fanny and her pretended residence at Brixton, as early as last winter. Mr. Warner, I only saw three or four times; Mr. Priestley was engaged to a sister of mine whom he has since married. This suit has been a very painful ordeal to me, and I have had no object in coming here, but that of telling the truth because it was necessary.

The jury submitted in writing a question which they wished to have put to Mrs. Crawford.

The President (having read the question) said that counsel on both sides could read it. He saw no objection to it.

Sir Walter Phillimore: The jury wish to know whether you can describe the room in Warren-street, and the situation of the furniture. Can you?

Mrs. Crawford: I can.

The President: She had better draw them.

A sketch was then made by Mrs. Crawford and by her handed to the Judge and by his Lordship to the jury. In reply to his Lordship the witness gave a verbal description of the position of the room door.

Mr. Mathews suggested to his Lordship that Mrs. Crawford should be asked whether since the trial in February she had received from any one a description of the room in Warren-street.

The President: Has any one given you an account of this room and its fittings?

Mrs. Crawford: No; nor do I know any person, who could have given me an account of it.

Sir Walter Phillimore: Have you had any conversation with Clarke, the private detective?

Mrs. Crawford: No; I know nothing of him.

Mr. Mathews: Can you say whether there was a washhand-stand in the room?

Mrs. Crawford: No; I cannot say as to that. I think there was, but I cannot say.

MR. CRAWFORD'S CASE.

Mr. Mathews said the time had now arrived when he might be expected to address his Lordship and the jury in opening the petitioner's case; but he had not many witnesses to examine, and among those whom he had were those whose proofs he had not received from the Queen's Proctor. He thought, therefore, that with his Lordship's permission he would first examine his witnesses, reserving what observations he might have to offer until their evidence was before the Court.

The President: That is a course which is frequently adopted.

Mr. Mathews: And it will save the jury a second address, which, in this instance, I think, will not be necessary, as they have paid such close attention to the case.

Mrs. Ashton Dilke (who took the affirmation provided for those who object to an oath) was then examined by Mr. Inderwick. She said: I am sister of Mrs. Crawford, and widow of the late Mr. Ashton Dilke. My sister came to my house after the confession, and made a statement entirely to the same effect as she has made in her evidence here. Except when in Italy this year, she has been under my protection since Mr. Crawford separated from her. She never has wavered in her statement. Sir Charles Dilke came to my house on the morning of the 20th of July last year, a day or two after she came there. He came about 10 o'clock. He asked to see my sister. I objected, but he persuaded me to go and fetch her. Either before or after I fetched my sister, he said to me that all my sister wanted was a separation, and that could be arranged quietly, and that if there was any difficulty about income, he could always find money. I did not tell my sister that at the time. When she came, I stood in the conservatory at the end of the drawing room, which was a long one. I could not hear them at first as they spoke quietly, but towards the end they became excited and I joined them. I heard Sir Charles Dilke propose that she should sign a retractation; she refused. I said that she ought to do nothing till she had seen her father and her solicitor. Her father was coming to town to see her. I had in my mind that my sister was to see Mr. Stewart, Mr. Crawford's solicitor, and Sir Charles proposed that she should do nothing then, and she agreed not to go to Mr. Stewart for a couple of days. A telegram now read from Mr. Stewart regretting that he could not come to take her statement that day was delivered at my house for my sister that day. Sir Charles Dilke spoke of injury and ruin to our family by proceedings. He remained about half an hour. I never had heard of Madame Dessouslavy. I had heard my husband say, he had had a nurse named Rosalie, but I never heard of her surname. I never had heard about a provision to a nurse from my husband or anybody else, or about Warren-street, or any nurse living there. I have heard the account my sister has given here of our having gone to Tottenham Court-road, and she having gone to look for the house in Warren-street. So far as I know of the proceedings, her account of it is quite correct. I heard the statement made at the last trial as to my sister having in her confession to Mr. Crawford said, she had spent two consecutive nights at Sir Charles Dilke's house. I told Mr. Lewis that Mr. Crawford was in error at the time. I also told Mr. Crawford after the trial. I had heard from my sister that the occasions referred to were not consecutive. My sister spoke to me last autumn of Brixton in connexion with Fanny. I have been several times to the Town-hall, Kensington, to be present at meetings addressed by Sir Charles Dilke, I took my sister to one such meeting. I cannot remember the date. Before my sister's separation from her husband I had some conversation with Mrs. Rogerson about her. This was at the end of June, 1885. She spoke of the case, as if she knew all about it. She said that the servants at Sloane-street knew about it, and she mentioned Sarah by name. She said that Sarah had been called in to help Mrs. Crawford to dress. She said that she had insisted on the cessation of the intimacy between my sister and Sir Charles Dilke.

Cross-examined by Sir W. Phillimore; I had known for some time before these events that Sir Charles Dilke had a servant named Sarah. I am positively certain that Mrs. Rogerson mentioned Sarah. My sister came to me the morning after the night of her confession to her husband. She told me the main part of the story then and some details subsequently. We have talked the case over constantly, and she told me fresh details as different points arose. I learnt Sarah's surname for the first time during the last trial. Sir Charles Dilke acted as the guardian of my sons. I may have taken them to his house. My husband died in 1883. Before my husband died one of my children stayed at Sir Charles Dilke's. A nurse was engaged by Mrs. Chatfield to attend to the child. She afterwards came to my house. This nurse was at Sir Charles Dilke's in 1877. I never heard her mention Fanny, I once engaged an under-housemaid of that name, who came from Sir Charles Dilke's household. She, I believe, was quite a different woman from the Fanny mentioned in this case. I never heard during my husband's lifetime that annuities had been paid jointly by the brothers to old servants. I did hear of an old servant named Rosalie from my husband. She died many years before our marriage. I introduced my sister to Mr. Lewis. I do not know whether he has made any attempts to find Fanny. I do not remember whether before the last trial I told Mr. Stewart or Mr. Lewis that Sir Charles Dilke had made Mrs. Crawford an offer of money. When I took Mrs. Crawford to the Kensington Town-hall, she was staying and sleeping at my house. At the time when Mrs. Crawford was asked to make a retractation, I believed her statement, and my belief was strengthened by her subsequent declarations. I was indignant at Sir Charles Dilke's proposal. I do not remember my husband ever going to Switzerland to visit any old servants of his family. I went to see my sister after her husband's complaint to me with reference to Captain Forster. Mr. Crawford and I agreed together then that Mrs. Crawford had been foolish, and nothing more. My sister did not admit that her relations with Captain Forster were of a guilty character. Captain Forster came to me in June, 1885, and complained that Sir Charles Dilke had uttered threats against him. I did not go with my sister to look for the house in Warren-street. She was away from Maple's only a a few minutes. She had said that as I was going to Maple's she would look for the house. Mr. Lewis, I think, made some inquiries with reference to the house in Warren-street in November. He sent his clerk, I believe. I believed my sister's story to be true when she told it. I subsequently called on Lady Dilke twice. Sir Charles Dilike wrote to me before his marriage to tell me of it. I wrote back, and I left cards after the marriage.

Re-examined: Sir Charles Dilke is the guardian of my two sons. I had met Lady Dilke once before her marriage. My husband introduced me to her. Sir Charles Dilke asked me to communicate with Captain Forster in June, 1885. He suggested that I should write to Captain Forster because my sister was behaving rather foolishly with him. He suggested that to write to Captain Forster was the best way of putting a stop to the friendship between him and my sister. He said that if the intimacy were to continue, Captain Forster's prospects in the Army would be injured. He told me that it was known that Captain Forster met my sister at hotels. Captain Forster came to see me. I had told him in my letter what Sir Charles Dilke had said, and he was very indignant at Sir Charles Dilke's threats. I heard from him, for the first time a suggestion of an intimacy between my sister and Sir Charles. My sister left me for San Remo between a week and a fortnight after the last trial. All that I have heard from my sister about the case, I heard before the last trial. I thought it right to decline to tell Mr. Stewart what passed between my sister and myself during the time when she stayed with me, after her separation from her husband. I wrote a letter to that effect. (Letter put in and read.)

A letter from Mr. Stewart to the witness, asking, among other questions, whether there was any foundation for a rumour that Sir Charles Dilke had attempted to have improper relations with one of her servants was also read.

The President regretted that new issues of this kind should be raised.

It was understood that Mrs. Dilke, in her reply to Mr. Stewart, said that there was no foundation for the suggestion contained in his letter.

Sir W. Phillimore wished to know from the witness whether the first intimation that she had of her sister's intimacy with Sir Charles Dilke came from Captain Forster.

The President: She has said so distinctly.

Mr. G. Lewis, solicitor, deposed: Mrs. Crawford made the same statement to me before the last trial as she has now made. I heard from her about Fanny in connection with Brixton. I heard about the house in Warren-street in November, when Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Dilke, and their brother-in-law came to me. I sent a clerk to the landlord of the house. No person from my office, so far as I know, ever went inside the house.

Cross-examined: I did not not take a proof from Mrs. Crawford at the time of the last trial. The proof sent to the Queen's Proctor was taken after her recent return to England. I have employed no detectives on this occasion.

65, WARREN-STREET.

George Hellier, examined by Mr. Inderwick: I live at 24, Edward-street, Hampstead-road. I am a tailor. In April, 1882, I took the parlours at 65, Warren-street, and stayed there till the summer of 1884. My wife and daughter were with me. I worked in a small parlour facing Warren-street. I could see people coming to the house from the place where I used to work. I have seen Sir Charles Dilke come to the house, but did not know at the time that it was Sir Charles. I could not tell when I first saw him come. I might have been in the house a month before I saw him. He used to come at intervals up to the time when I left. I could not give an average of the number of his visits. He may have come sometimes twice in a fortnight and sometimes only once a month. He used to come up Whitfied-street. Madame Davis (Dessouslavy) use to let him in. She was occupying the first floor at the time. I have heard him speak to her, and I noticed he had a deep voice. He spoke to her in French. My wife may have let him in on some occasion, but I do not know that she ever has. I have never, to my recollection, opened the door to him myself. When Madame Davis let him in he rang her bell, and she answered it. As far as I could form an opinion, she appeared to be on the look-out for him. He used to go into the large room on the first floor at the back. He stayed from half an hour to three-quarters of an hour or an hour A lady came there on different occasions. She always arrived a short time before he did. To the best of my knowledge she used to go to the rooms occupied by Madame Davis. She used to stay about an hour. Perhaps she remained a few minutes after the gentleman had left. I never saw her face. She was tallish. I cannot say how old she was. She was probably between 25 and 30. She kept her veil down. The lady's arrival always preceded that of the gentleman. I have been in the room upstairs which looks into the Euston Road. It is a large room, with a big bed in it. My apartments were immediately beneath, and I could hear footsteps in the room. I once heard the door being locked. I cannot say where Madame Davis was when the lady and gentleman were in the room; but when they have been there I have sometimes heard her moving about the little room above my workshop, and sometimes seen her looking out of the window on the landing. The gentleman and the lady were let out of the house by Madame Davis. I noticed on one occasion that the gentleman had the collar of his coat up as if the weather was cold. It was not turned up high enough to hide his face.

Cross-examined by Sir W. Phillimore: I cannot say whether Mrs. Crawford is the lady whom I saw at 65, Warren Street. I do not recognize her as the lady. It appears to me that the lady was taller than Mrs. Crawford.

Sir W. Phillimore: Do you know a gentleman named Gilliano? Witness.—No.

Sir W. Phillimore.—Look at that gentleman in the body of the Court (pointing to a person resembling in some respects Sir C. Dilke). Was it he or Sir Charles who used to come to Warren Street? Witness.—I have no doubt that it was the gentleman before me (Sir C. Dilke). I have never seen the other gentleman in the house.

Cross-examination continued: The large room I have referred to is not above my workshop. It is above the adjoining room. The door of my workshop was closed as a rule. All I should see when at work would be the people who passed the window. The hour of the gentleman's visits was ordinarily between half-past 3 and 5. The period was the London season.

Re-examined: When the Queen's Proctor took my statement he made no mention of Mr. Gilliano.

Mary Hellier, examined by Mr. Matthews: I am wife of the last witness, and lived with him at 65, Warren Street, for two years till July 1884. I used occasionally to open the door. There was a gentleman who was in the habit of coming there. I let him in once; he came often, perhaps about once a month. When he came a lady came before him, a lady tall and fair. I think she was about 28 years of age. She went to the large room of Madame Davis (Dessouslavy). The gentleman went to that room also. When he came, Madame Davis was generally waiting for him. I think she used to be looking out of the window for him, and let him in without his having rung the bell. Once or twice I heard the room door locked when the gentleman went in. Madame Davis waited in a small room, while the lady and gentleman were in a large room. The lady and gentleman used to remain in the large room for three quarters of an hour or an hour. They went away separately, the gentleman first. The gentleman had a deep voice, and speak to Madame Davis in a foreign language. He spoke to me in English once. It was good English. When leaving he used to turn up the collar of his coat. I suppose that was in order that he might not be noticed. Once he called in the morning, and left a note. The gentleman was Sir Charles Dilke. I recognize him. I am quite certain it was he. He and the lady used to come from half-past 3 to 5 in the afternoon. The lady was not Mrs. Crawford. I never saw in that house the man you now point out—Gilliano.

Emily Hellier, daughter of the last two witnesses, examined by Mr. Inderwick: I used to see the gentleman coming to Warren Street. I let him in once. It was in the afternoon. He once left a message or note with me for Madame Davis. I heard him speak to Madame Davis. He spoke French to her. A lady used to come first, and leave before him. They both went to Madame Davis's room. They came in the afternoon from half-past 3 to 5. When they were in the large room, Madame Dessouslavy sat in a small private room. The gentleman was Sir Charles Dilke. I heard him give his evidence, and I recognized his voice. I see him sitting in Court now.

Cross-examined by Sir Walter Phillimore.: The lady is not Mrs. Crawford. They came from half-past 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

Mary Anne Gray, a young girl, examined by Mr. Matthews: I went as housemaid at Sir Charles Dilke's house in March, 1883, and remained in the service for two years. I used to make Sir Charles Dilke's bed. On one occasion I went into his bed-room about half-past 11 in the morning, and saw a lady. She was without a hat or mantle, but had her gown on. I closed the door instantly and went away. I am not quite sure whether Sir Charles had gone out. I think he had. I told nobody. Sarah Gray came to me and was cross with me for having gone into the bed-room. She forbade me to go in again myself, and for a whole month Sarah never asked me to go to Sir Charles's bed-room. Once I saw a lady go upstairs with Sir Charles Dilke. I think that was after I saw the lady in the room. I do not know either of the ladies, I did not see my aunt Fanny about the house. Sarah was more upstairs than I. She would have to take things upstairs. I was very young when I was there. The Queen's Proctor took down a statement from me.

Cross-examined by Sir Walter Phillimore: Before the last trial, I saw Clarke, the detective. I saw a photograph of Mrs. Crawford, which he showed me, and I did not recognize it. Before the last trial my father and I went to Sir Charles Dilke's, and I wrote on a piece of paper. "Did not know anything about Mrs. Crawford, and did not know the photograph which the detective showed me." I saw the lady in the bed-room, I think early in 1884. I left the service in the beginning of March, 1885, and I told the gentleman from the Queen's Proctor that it was about six months before I left the service, I had seen her there. I had a quarrel with Sarah. I complained of her having been cruel to me before I left the service.

Re-examined by Mr. Matthews: Sarah complained to my father of things I had not done. I wrote the paper in Sir Charles Dilke's house. He asked me to write it.

By the Judge: Sir Charles Dilke told me it was best for me to write down what I did. I suggested the words out of my head.

Mr. Stewart, solicitor to the petitioner, was then examined. He produced statements made to him by Shanks and Goode, who were footmen in Sir Charles Dilke's service, for the purpose of contradicting evidence given by them in the present trial. In their evidence they denied or said they did not remember certain statements put to them by Mr. Matthews as having been made by them to Mr. Stewart, and the latter now said that they had made those statements, which had reference to visits of Mrs. Crawford to Sir Charles Dilke's, and to a direction as to windows being cleaned as a lady was coming to look over the house. He stated that he had taken down the statements as they were made, and read them to the men, sentence by sentence.

In answer to questions on another matter he said: I have seen the two anonymous letters. Referring to the Metropole letter, I am very sorry to give my opinion—because I have a great affection for my sister—that it is in Mrs. Rogerson's handwriting. It is right that I should say I have no scientific knowledge of handwriting. I have not the least doubt that the writing on the envelope is in her handwriting. She was in the habit of using violet ink. I wish to make an addition to my evidence. My sister said in the witness-box that our mother was a great friend of Sir Charles Dilke. That is correct as far as it goes, but at a late period of her life she was not, because she had discovered what his character was.

The President observed that the witness ought not to have made that statement.

Cross-examined by Sir Walter Phillimore: I have not been very long in practice as a solicitor. It is my custom to read over sentence by sentence statements made to me by witnesses. I do not read the whole of a statement through. When I wrote to my sister the memorandum cautioning her about evidence which she might give here, she had, in my opinion, completely recovered from her mental attack. I have never supplied Mr. Lewis with proofs of the statements made by Mr. Crawford's witnesses. I think that both the address on the letter referring to the Hotel Metropole and the letter itself were written by my sister, Mrs. Rogerson.

Sir W. Phillimore: Do you still say that after your sister's denial?

Witness: I am sorry to have to say it, but I do.

Sir W. Phillimore: Have you ever threatened Sir Charles Dilke with castigation?

Witness: Yes; with reference to a purely personal matter. Sir Charles Dilke called upon my sister after my brother, myself, and the whole family had prohibited him from doing so. I must add that my sister's honour was in no way involved.

Re-examined: I sent the memorandum to which reference has been made to my sister, because I knew that both Sir Charles and Lady Dilke were using every device to influence her evidence. Mrs. Rogerson's sister, her daughter, and her son-in-law agreed as to the desirability of sending her the memorandum. My recollection of what passed when Mrs. Rogerson made her statement to me is this: She said that she had told Sir Charles Dilke of Mr. Crawford's visit to her with reference to the anonymous letters, and that she had said to him, "People's sins always find them out." A few days afterwards, when I wrote her statement down she retracted that part of it—she retreated from the expression—and explained her use of it as she has done in her evidence.

MR. CRAWFORD'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Donald Crawford, examined by Mr. Matthews said: I heard Sir Charles Dilke's account of what occurred at our meeting at the Reform Club on the 18th of July 1885. I went to the Club by appointment to meet a friend, the Lord Advocate, whom I wished to consult about this case. While I was in the porter's lodge asking for my friend, I heard Sir Charles Dilke's voice behind me. He said, "How do you do?" I turned round and replied, "How are you?" I did not shake hands with him. I had an umbrella in my hand, and I looked down at it, and formed a decision upon a certain point. Sir Charles Dilke then said "How are things in North-East Lancashire? I was about to stand for that constituency. I answered, "They are doing very well," and walked upstairs. That was the whole conversation. I now recollect that when Mrs. Crawford made her confession to me, she only said that she had slept out two nights in 1883. She said that Anne Jamieson could confirm her statement, and I spoke to Anne and understood from her that the two nights were consecutive. That was how I came to make the statement that the two nights were consecutive.

Cross-examined by Sir W. Phillimore:—It is still in my recollection that Anne said that the nights were consecutive. Until I received the last of the anonymous letters I did not suspect Sir Charles Dilke. I suspected Captain Forster. But when my wife made her confession with reference to Sir Charles Dilke I did not doubt her. The solemnity of her manner when she said that it was Sir Charles Dilke who had ruined her was such that I could not doubt her. It is true that she denied at the same time that she had been unfaithful with Captain Forster. The denial was made seriously, but I continued to have suspicions. She said that she hoped I would not make Captain Forster a co-respondent, as she did not want to ruin more men than one.

THE ANONYMOUS LETTERS,

Mr. Birch, of the Manuscript Department of the British Museum, was next called to give evidence as an expert in handwriting. He stated that he believed that two of the anonymous epistles were written by the same person, giving as his reasons similar formations of letters in both. He had seen Mrs. Crawford's handwriting, and did not believe that she had written the letters. He did think that they had been written by Mrs. Rogerson, whose handwriting he had also seen. The witness proceeded to compare the anonymous letters with admitted specimens of Mrs. Rogerson's handwriting, and gave his reasons for thinking that she was the writer of the former.

Cross-examined by Sir W. Phillimore, the witness said he had only been shown one letter written by Mrs. Crawford. He had at one time been of opinion that the two letters had not been written by the same person. He thought at that time that one of them had been written by a person who was cognizant of Mrs. Crawford's handwriting, and that it was unconsciously imitated. He now believed that the two lettters were written by the same person.

The President, referring to some questions put to the witness by the learned counsel, said that experts in handwriting could point out similarities and dissimilarities, thus directing the eyes of the Judge and jury to them. It was the business of the Judge and of counsel to comment upon the points to which attention was so drawn, and the jury could judge for themselves whether letters were similar or dissimilar.

Mr. Kingscote, Mrs. Rogerson's son-in-law, was next called. He deposed that he had seen the envelope containing the anonymous letters with reference to Mrs. Crawford's visit to the Hotel Metropole. The address was, he believed, in his mother-in-law's handwriting.

In cross-examination, the witness said that the memorandum which Mr. Stewart sent to Mrs. Rogerson was sent out of kindly motives. He had not quarrelled with his mother-in-law.

Sir W. Phillimore asked leave to recall Lady Dilke in order to put questions to her with reference to Mr. Stewart's allegation that Sir Chirles Dilke and herself had attempted to influence Mrs. Rogerson's evidence.

The President said that he did not see the necessity for recalling Lady Diike. The learned counsel, however, might recall her if he really thought it important that he should do so. He had better think the matter over.

The Court then adjourned.

CAPTAIN FORSTER EXAMINED.

The case was resumed on July 22, when Captain Forster was examined, but only generally as to his relations with Mrs. Crawford, and more particularly with reference to an angry interview with Sir Charles Dilke at Mrs. Rogerson's house.

Mr. H. Mathews then addressed the Court on behalf of Mr. Crawford, inveighing bitterly against the conduct of Sir Charles Dilke, whose statements he maintained had been utterly disproved not only by Mrs. Crawford's evidence but by that of other witnesses, and the non-appearance of the girl Fanny, either on the present occasion or at the former trial, was proof that it was not possible to meet Mrs. Crawford's direct statements. The learned counsel invited the jury to say that Mr. Crawford's right to a decree of divorce had not been in any way affected by the present inquiry.

Sir W. Phillimore replied on the part of the Queen's Proctor and pointed out discrepancies and deficiencies in the evidence which affacted Mrs. Craford's statements respecting Sir Charles Dilke.

The Judge having summed up, the Jury immediately retired to consider their verdict.

The Judge retired from the Court during the absence of the Jury, and the long-sustained tension of the audience was at last relieved. The audience in the body of the Court consisted chiefly of barristers, who at once got upon their feet and began to enter into an animated conversation with each other. The superintendent of the Court came out of the jury-room, and it was thought that the Jury were about to follow him. There was a pause in the buzz of conversation, but he closed the door behind him, and left the Court. A few minutes afterwards he again reappeared from the jury-room, and there was the same pause in the conversation, but he once more shut the door behind him, and the Jury remained closeted. At last the door opened, and the Foreman came into Court holding a slip of paper in his hand, and he was followed by his brother Jurors into their places in the box.

The Jury returned into Court at nine minutes past three, after an absence of 16 minutes.

Mr. G. J. Widdicombe, the clerk: Gentlemen, do you find whether the decree *nisi* of the dissolution of marriage of Donald Crawford, the Petitioner, and Virginia Mary Smith, the Respondent, was obtained contrary to the justice of the case by reason of material facts not having been brought to knowledge of the Court?

The Foreman.—We find it was not obtained contrary to the justice of the case by reason of material facts not having been brought to the knowledge of the Court.

Mr. Mathews.—Then I have to apply that your Lordship will give judgment in this case, and that, under section 78, you will allow costs, which have been very heavy in the case.

The Judge.—Oh, yes. You ask me to give judgment accordingly. I do not know exactly just what you mean.

Mr. Mathews.—There must be a judgment dismissing the Queen's Proctor's intervention. I don't exactly know the form, but I presume there must be some such decision by your Lordship.

The Judge.—I do not know the exact form.

Mr. Mathews.—I presume it is like a judgment upon rule or a motion.

The Judge.—However, whatever the form may be on the substance of it I pronounce a decree, and I dismiss the Queen's Proctor's intervention.

Mr. Mathews.—The Jury have conveyed to me an expectation that they would be remunerated on a higher scale than is usual in these cases, and I think that ought to be done.

The Judge.—It appears to me that the Queen's Proctor ought to pay the Jury.

Sir W. Phillimore.—If that is your direction, my Lord, it shall be done.

The Jury were then dismissed.

Mr. Mathews.—The rule *nisi*, I understand, has been obtained just less than six months.

The Judge.—I thought you had that in your mind. When does the six months elapse?

Mr Mathews.—Not until the 13th or 14th of August. At all events about the first day of the vacation.

The Judge.—Then I will anticipate the six months.

Mr. Inderwick.—If there is any difficulty, perhaps your Lordship will allow us to move the last day of your Lordship's sitting in Chambers.

The Judge.—Yes; certainly.

Outside the entrance to the Law Courts in the Strand a large crowd assembled nearly all the afternoon, in the expectation of hearing what was the verdict of the Jury, and the hope of seeing the principal parties to the case. When the result of the trial became known, it was received without any special manifestation of feeling, though a few admirers of Sir Charles Dilke called for cheers for the right hon. baronet, which were not responded to. Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Ashton Dilke were not in court at any time of the day, and Sir Charles Dilke left unobserved by one of the private entrances. When Mr. Crawford drove away from the court a loud cheer was given by a number of persons in the crowd, and when the Queen's Proctor left he was loudly groaned.

SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. G. B. Havelock, B.
Mr. G. Greig, B.
Mr. A. F. Lingham, B.
Col. F. M. Birch, B.S.C.
Col. D. H. Trail, R. Eng.
Capt. E. C. Wace, R. Art.
Lieut. W. H. Simpson, B.S.C.
Surg-Major L. Beech, M.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. W. B. Melville, B., 6 mo.
Surg. H. C. Hudson, B., 3 mo.
M. C. Rundall, M., 3 mo.
Brig-Gen. R. C. Stewart, M. Cav., 46 days.
Lieut. H. A. B. Boulderson, M.S.C., 2 mo.
Mr. E. V. Mackay, Bo., 63 days.
Apothecary B. Gordon, Bo., 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. A. E. C. Casey, B.C.S.
Mr. J. F. Harrison, B.
Lieut.-Col. A. L. Playfair, B.S.C.
Sub-Conductor J. Shaw, B.
Mr. H. Sewell, M.C.S.
Mr. J. H. Todd, Bo. C.S.

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FOR AUGUST, 1886.

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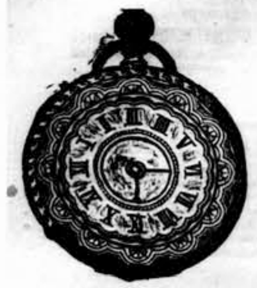
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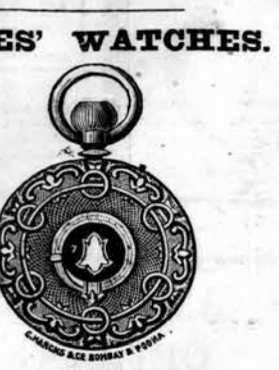
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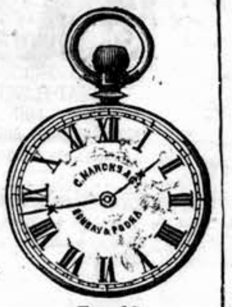
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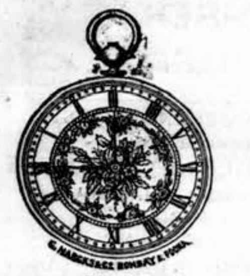
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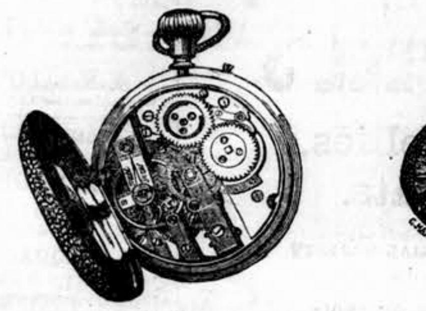
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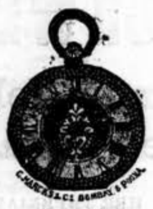
Fig. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a keyless hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10...	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12...	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11... ...	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... ... ... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

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Do. do. Italian Cloth..........................	65	0
Do. Black Cashmerette, very light, the correct thing for India, lined Silk....................	70	0
Do. do. Italian..................	60	0
Do. of other materials from........................	50	0
A correct and stylish fit guaranteed.		
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23rd June, 1881.

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Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

"THE CYCLIST," of 5th August, 1885, at page 1043, says: "Thilum,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "Thilum," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "Thilum," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

A member of our staff speaks highly of it as a cure for *toothache*, and altogether it has, in our hands, proved itself to be all that its introducers claim for it, *and we can, thoroughly and strongly, recommend it.*

S. GOLDER, 65, Buts, Coventry, writes on August 4th, 1885:

"Please send me a large tin per return, as I am off for a tour. Find it better than Elliman's Embrocation.

Price 6 as., 12 as., and Re. 1 per pot. Family pots Rs. 3 each contains as much as 4 one Re. pots.

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I have suffered for eight long months with Assam (bad Malarious) fever, and took 2½ ounces of Quinine and 105 grains (min. ?) of Tincture of Arsenicum, but nothing had the desired effect, but Henry's "JVARA-HARI," which I consider *worth its weight in gold.* It was recommended to me by a friend, after I was thoroughly disgusted with all medicines, and no hope of ever getting rid of the nasty fever; and on his recommendation ordered ½ dozen Bottles; so from personal experience I can state that it only wants to be tried to be always used.—E. GASPER. Calcutta, *29th Feb.* 1884.

Allow me to testify in conclusion to the efficacy of both your "THILUM" & "JVARA-HARI," samples of which you were good enough to give me when in Madras. The "THILUM" had a wonderfully curative effect on a very severe Sore Throat that I suffered from which it relieved instantly while the "JVARA-HARI," I used with great effect on a Lady who was suffering from a bad attack of MALARIOUS FEVER in the Central Provinces.

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THE HONORABLE G. O'CALLAGHAN, Umballa, writes: "JVARA-HARI." It is a dead cure for fever amongst natives; they all swear by it and say that it is worth Quinine a hundred times over, so please send six bottles.

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Bath, November 25th, 1884.

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